CRUSHED, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,244—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways. Steam Boats and Dâks. Places of interest inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th May
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

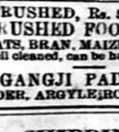
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

* Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 413-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,665	15th May, 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	1st June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	29th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEAM, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 7th May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,849	Schmitt	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,257	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,202	Bouis	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SAIZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

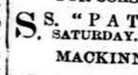
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th May, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

STILL AND SPARKLING LIGHT WINES.

SUITABLE FOR USE IN THE HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

STILL-HOCKS.

		Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	21 0	11 8
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	"	24 0	13 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	.....	25 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance. Pure and Natural	"	29 0	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	"	21 0	11 0
OPPENHEIM	"	19 0	10 0
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet	"	30 0	15 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	"	45 0	23 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	Per doz.	40 0	21 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	49 0	.....
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious Bouquet	"	56 0	30 0

SAUTERNES.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	21 0	12 0
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	21 8	13 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

These Wines are favourably known for their medical properties, and have been highly recommended by the Medical profession.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	21 0	13 0

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE PRODUCERS BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS.

NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,

BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ram ghat, Bengal (B.)

THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOFORTE BY SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTGART.

(ESTABLISHED in the year 1781. One hundred and twenty years ago).

A NEW PIANO FOR INDIA.

THIS New Model combines the portability of an Upright or Square-Pianoforte with the FULLNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a Grand Pianoforte. The Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano is unique in its construction, having been Specially Designed at our request by the celebrated makers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, to supersede the well-known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now DISCONTINUED TO BUILD.

The NEW MODEL GRAND PIANO has proved AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, combining as it does the RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE for which Pianos by these makers are RENOWNED, with the POWER and BRILLIANCY of a GRAND, and occupying as it does LESS SPACE than a Square Piano.

This Pianoforte is now offered at a PRICE UNHEARD OF FOR A GRAND PIANOFORTE.

DESCRIPTION.—Solid Mahogany Ebonised Case; Screwed and Brass Bound Full Compass; Full Trichord; Overstrung Scale; Perfect Check Repeating Action; Length 5 feet, Width 4 feet 9 inches.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. { For 12 months Rs. 109 per month. " 24 " " 59-4 "

EXTRAS.

Zinc lined packing Case	... Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	... ... Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool	... " 18	Set of Glass Insulators	... ... " 4-8

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN BOMBAY OR POONA.

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.
THON FISH, AND THON FISH EGGS.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE, AND ROYANS BORDALAISE.
ANCHOVIES SALTED, AND IN OIL.
BLACK OLIVES LOOSE IN OIL.
DRY MUSHROOMS, 1 lb. TIN AND IN VINEGER IN BOTTLES.
SAWKRANT IN GLASS JARS. GERMAN AND ITALIAN ASPERAGUS.

CREME DE MENTE.	CREME DE NOYAN
MARASCHINO DE ZARA.	MASTICA, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
FRENCH AND ITALIAN VERMOUTH	KIRSCHENWASSER.
KUMEL.	ANNISETTE.
MALAGA AND BARBERA WINES.	SWIDISH WINE.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs. A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs. A
ROYAL	per 100	4 12	ROYAL	per 100	3 12
EXTRA	"	3 12	EXTRA	"	3 0
IMPERIAL	"	2 12	IMPERIAL	"	2 8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2 12	FINE	"	2 4
			PRINCESS	"	1 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS.
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
	&c. &c. &c.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORO
		LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
		&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. OCEANIEN, from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Shewan. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th May, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction—
In the matter of the Estate of CHARLOTTE MARY BEALE alias C. M. WHITE, late of Bombay European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Lanoli, on the 11th day of February, 1901, and Probate of whose Will, and Codicils having effect throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 23rd day of February, 1901, to Rev ANACLETO FRANCIS DE MONTE the Executor named in the said Will, are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned, Attorneys for the Executor, at their office 109, Mellow Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Executor will hand over the assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which his said Attorneys shall then have notice,

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Attorneys—Dated this 8th day of May, 1901.

DAPHTARY & FERREIRA,
Attorneys for the Executor.

FOR SALE—At SHOLAPORE MILL.—13 PLATT BROS. CARDS—6 right hand and 7 left hand Cylinders 40" by 49", Doffers 24", 7 Rollers and 7 Clearers each.

11 HETHERINGTON CARDS—Cylinders 41" and 48", Doffers 22", 7 Rollers and 7 Clearers each.

All these Cards are in excellent working order and can be seen at the Mill. Offers should be sent to the office of the SHOLAPOOR MILL Co. No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS under and by virtue of the LETTERS PATENT ROYAL granted by HER LATE IMPERIAL MAJESTY VICTORIA by the GRACE of GOD of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, QUEEN DEFENDER of the FAITH on the 1st day of September, in the Fifty fourth year of Her Reign (the Warrant being under the sign Manual of Her Most Gracious Majesty) I the Undersigned JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PETIT residing at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, have SUCCEEDED to the BARONETCY by the said Letters Patent Royal created and conferred upon my grandfather SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT now deceased. Now therefore I hereby notify to all whom it may concern that in pursuance of Section 2 of Act VI. of the Governor General of India in Council of 1893 I have taken upon myself the names of "DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT" in lieu and in the place of the names heretofore borne by me of "JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PETIT" and at all times hereafter shall be called by the names of "DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT" and by those names shall name, style and write myself upon all occasions whatever.—Dated at Petit Hall, Bombay, this 8th day of May, 1901.

JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PETIT.

WHAT CAN ME DO FOR YOU ?

If you don't buy, you lose Strong English MACHINES.

At Rs. 130,140 complete at

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

2, ALBION TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

TESTIMONIALS of our foreman :—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant. No. 3. Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs,

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited, for the post of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary, which is inclusive of all allowances, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by five annual increments.

Applications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Calcutta Port Commissioners,

and will be received up to the end of May.

Any further information that intending applicants may require will be obtained on reference to the Secretary.

By order,
R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A & B

FOR ERADICATING WEEDS, &c., ON RAILWAY TRACKS, PARK DRIVES, AND OPEN SPACES.

This new and novel substance Removes and Prevents Oxidation on Iron and Steel; Preserves and Seasons Wood, and is an unfailing protection against White Ants : Eradicates Obnoxious Vegetation &c., &c.

The Best and most Efficacious Germicide.

KILLS PLAGUE BACILLI, &c.

For Full Particulars, apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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INDIAN FOLLOWERS' FAMILY RELIEF FUND.

Balance Sheet for period of relief afforded to Families of Followers in South Africa, from October 1899, to March 1901 inclusive.

ASSETS.	Amounts.	Totals.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Donation.—		
From—Contributors to Indian Followers' (Transvaal War) Fund	9,175 11 6	...
From—Mansion House fund, through Messrs. King King & Co., Bombay, to Indian Followers (Transvaal War) Fund	15,000 0 0	...
From—Soldiers and Sailors' Relief Fund Committee, to Indian Followers (Transvaal War) Fund	35,000 0 0	...
From—Contributors to Indian Stretcher Bearers' Fund, through Accountant-General, Military Department	a21,040 9 0	...
From—Contributors to China Followers' Fund, through Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay	975 11 0	...
		81,191 15 6
To interest from W. Watson & Co., Calcutta, on current account	51 0 0	51 0 0
To refunds	b1,650 12 8	1,650 12 8
Total Rupees.....		82893 12 2

EXPENDITURE.	Amounts.	Totals.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By relief Followers' families	36,676 6 0	34,676 6 0
„ Incidental charges—		
Miscellaneous contingencies.....	50 9 0	
Discount on cheques.....	227 9 0	
Office—Clerk's pay, etc.	310 0 0	
„ Cheque books.....	21 6 0	
		639 8 0
By Suspense Account—Pending adjustment.....	59 10 0	59 10 0
„ Balance Credit on 31st March 1901	Rs. a. p.	
Fixed Deposits	20,000 0 0	35,000 0 0
	a15,000 0 0	
Floating do.	9,577 8 2	12,518 4 2
	a2,940 12 0	
		47,518 4 2
Total Rupees.....		82,893 12 2

a Indian Stretcher Bearers' Fund incorporated. | b N.B.—Less Rs. 1,650-12-8 refunded.

JOHN H. LLOYD, Captain,
Simla ; the 1st April, 1901. Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Indian Followers' Family Relief Fund.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-1 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50 ; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
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THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER. Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo.	Tuticorin.
Amritsar.	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon,	Newera Eiya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 28,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Horrby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. H. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. D. ELLIAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
12, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....& 94 7-16—1-2
3 per cent. Rentes.....£101 3-4 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£10 5 1-2 do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... £63 3-8 do
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 5-8 do
„ New York..... 60 1-4 do
Exchange on London at Paris .. 25 16 1-2 do
„ New York..... 486 3-4
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 p. c. unchanged
„ Short London Bills ....3 1-2 p. c. do
„ Indian Bank Bills ....3 1-2 p. c. do

ARRIVALS.—Lowenburg and Rubattino.

WHEAT AND SEEDS—

Wheat afloat, for U K.....8,270 000 qrs.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, sellers, May-June 46s. 9d.
Tone strong.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, sellers, May-June.....
44s 0d.=plus 6d.
Tone strong.
Rapeseed, Brown, business done...39s.6d.= plus 5d.
Tone strong.

EXCHANGE,

The market has been quiet to-day with one seller of Telegraphic at 1s. 3 31-32d. who sold as much as he wanted and then went off this rate. Another seller was offering demand at 1s. 4d. for this and next mail at which there was some buying. Credits were named 1s. 4 7-32d. for this mail and 1s. 4 3-16d for later delivery.

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
„ Demand..	1s. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
„ Francs	179 1-4
Shanghai, „	198 1-2
Hongkong „	145 1-2
Japan „	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94-12 for ready and Rs. 95 for the settlement improving during the course of the day 1-16th per cent. in both positions.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is quiet with few alterations in quotations.

	Rs.
Maneckji Petit S and W Co...	1,070
New Berar Press Co	540

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet but steady, business has been done to the extent of about 2,000 tons for picked ports at 13s. 6d., but sellers are holding off now : 13s. 6d. has also been paid for June and for Liverpool, May loading 14s. has been paid. Bales for Liverpool in the "Comeric" have paid 15s.

COALS.

The market is firm with more enquiry for ready delivery and near at hand. Resales of Jardines have been made at Rs. 13-12, Kilburn's Kastoor at Rs. 13 and Heilger's at the same rate for May delivery.

WHEAT.

The market is unchanged at Rs. 4-10-6 for White Delhi.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—The market is strong at Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 9-9 with business doing.

RAPESEED.—The market is steady but unchanged at Rs. 6-10 for Brown, Delhi Rs. 6-9 for Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 7-9 for Yellow Cawnpore, and Rs. 8 for Yellow Guzerat with business passing.

POPPY SEED. is unchanged but steady at Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-1 and business doing.

CASTOR SEED is unchanged at Rs. 33-8 at which there is a slight enquiry.

COTTON.

With the decline on the other side our market was quiet and sellers of ready Cotton were offering Rs. 4 less without attracting buyers. The enquiry was small and very little business was done Good Bhownagar was steady at Rs. 168-169.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was dull. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imporir 14,000 bales. Spot 4 12-32= plus. 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

May.	May-June,	July-Aug	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
		G. O. C.		
4'14	4'14	4'16	3'02	3-01
—1-64	—1-04	—1-64	Unchanged.	Unchanged

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	18,000 „
Do. last year	67,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	9,000 „
Exports to Continent	11,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8 1-16 = —1 8
Futures month of August	7·25 = —18
Do. do. Dec	6·93 = —15

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, the 7th May, 1901 :—

Cotton	12,143 bales.
Wheat	9,514 cwts.
Linseed	13,071 „
Rapeseed	20,086 „
Gingellyseed	4,811 „
Poppyseed	6,019 „
Groundnuts	172 „
Castorseed	4,731 „
Rice	3,285 „
Myrabolams	3,081 „

THE BOMBAY COTTON CONTRACT.

FINALLY CONCLUDED.

As previously announced, negotiations have been in progress between the Nippon Spinners' Union and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the renewal of the contract for the carriage of Bombay raw cotton, The contract has been successfully concluded by effecting a compromise on both sides, the chief items of the new contract being as follows :—(1) The guaranteed quantity in the import of Bombay raw cotton is to be 35,000 bales per annum ; (2) 1,000,000 bales are to be carried on board the N. Y. K.'s vessels at the freight rate of twelve roubles per ton ; (3) the freight of the remaining 250,000 bales which are to be carried by foreign vessels is to be fixed at 13 1-32 roubles per ton ; (4) the contract is to last for a year. —"Japan Herald." (April 11).

OUTRAGEOUS AFFAIR IN PARIS.

EDWARD SMITH, "a so-called Englishman, giving his age as forty-five," is in difficulties (quite deservedly, it would appear) in Paris. A rich lady, Mdlle. Louise Kolb—her elegant motor-car, which she drives herself, is a feature in the Bois de Boulogne—lives in a flat in the Avenue Henri Martin, attended by only one resident servant. One evening Mdlle. Kolb stayed at home, and her physician, Dr. Schultz-enberger, went to see her and stayed until twelve o'clock. She then sent away her servant, locked the outer doors of her flat, and went to bed. At about three she was awakened by the noise of the floor creaking under the weighty footsteps of a man. In an instant she pressed the electric button at the head of her bed, and the room was at once a flood of light. A masked man, in his shirt-sleeves, bounded towards her, and waving over his head what looked to her like a big Lyons sausage, struck with it at her head. She parried the blow with a pillow, and cried with all her strength for help. The man then snatched up first a copper vase and then a tumbler, with which he struk and cut her unmercifully. As she fell (says the "Daily News" correspondent) from loss of blood, there was a noise of foot steps on the stairs, the burglar hied off, and made for the bath-room. Mdlle. Kolb's cries had awakened a neighbour on the same floor. He rushed upstairs to the servant's room, told her of the noise and advised her to give the alarm. She ran to her garret window and shrieked. The concierge jumped out of bed, and, telling his wife not to open the street door for anyone, rushed over the way to the police-station. He was back in a few moments with three policemen. They forced an outside door, and found Mdlle. Kolb nearly dead from loss of blood. On a search being made, her assailant was found quietly sandaging his right hand as well as he could with his left, aided by his teeth. He said in English, "I speak no French, and do not understand you." The object with which he had at first struck his victim, and which had broken, was a long, narrow bag filled with fine sand.

"Smith" is said to bear the marks of being an old convict.

According to latest accounts Mdlle. Kolb was in a most serious condition from her injuries, and so was Smith, who had severed an artery with the broken glass.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 1-55m., 2-49a. Low water, 7-47m., 9-24a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

THE BANDSTAND CONCERT.—The receipts at the Moonlight Concert on May the 2nd last were beyond anticipations and after all expenses are paid, there will be sufficient for a handsome donation which will be given to the funds of St. John's Church, Colaba.

FEAST OF SANTA CRUZ.—The sons of Santa Cruz Das Ilhas, Goa resident in this city, celebrated, the feast of the Holy Cross on Sunday last at the National Church of Dabul with great pomp. Solemn High Mass was celebrated and an eloquent sermon on the Holy Cross, was delivered by the Rev. F. Lisboa.

A BROTHER MISSING.—Pandoo Gunpat, a Hindu, residing at Kalachowki road, reported to the Police, yesterday, that his brother, named Baboo Gunpat, aged 12, and residing with a goldsmith in a house at Girgaum, with whom he was employed as a domestic servant, left his employer's house on the 23rd ultimo, saying he was going home to his brother, and has not since been heard of. The lad had no ornaments on his person.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay and Cape Colony per extra s.s. "Pongola" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Friday and Saturday the 10th and 11th instant, respectively.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa bay and Cape Colony per extra s. s. "Umzemlo", will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Friday and Saturday the 10th and 11th instant, respectively.

NEW FIRM OF SOLICITORS.—Mr. Tribhovandas N. Malvi, a former member of the firm of Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, Mr. Hiralal D. Sarayia, who had been carrying on business lately in the name of Messrs. Hiralal and Co., and Mr. Ratanlal, M. Mody, have started a new firm in partnership and are carrying on business as Solicitors and Vakils in the name of Messrs Malvi, Hiralal and Mody at No. 19 Church Gate Street, Fort.

CHARITIES IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD.—On the occasion of the solemnization of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Bai Goolsa, widow of the late Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, the sum of Rs. 7,201 was subscribed for various charitable objects, Rs. 5,000 of which were bequeathed by the deceased out of her own funds. Mr. Sorabji and Mr. Cowasji the sons of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Dubash, contributed the sum of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, respectively. The chief, object of these bequests is the relief of poor Parsi widows. Mr. and Mrs. Furdoonjee Framjee Korcka gave Rs. 100 to the Parsi Insane Asylum and Rs. 100 to the funds raised by Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Marzban for providing cheap residences for poor Parsi families ; and Mrs. Jerbai Dhinshaw Furdunjee Mools Rs. 100 for the funds for the maintenance of poor Parsi widows. There were minor amounts for other charitable purposes, making a total of Rs. 7,201.

TIRED OF LIFE.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquiry, yesterday at Dongri Street as to the death of Tatya Narayan, a Hindu labourer aged 30 lately residing on the third storey of a house in the same street. The wife of the deceased died of plague about 15 days ago, and the latter had been suffering from fever for the last 8 days. Owing to his illness he stayed at home and did not go to work. Last night, at nine o'clock, deceased and his brother took food and lay down in their room to sleep. The room had a window, which was kept open. After two hours the deceased's brother was awakened by a rumbling noise on the corrugated iron sheets under the window. He at once went to the window and saw deceased lying on the road under the window. The latter was unconscious and died within five minutes. Yesterday afternoon he told his brother that he was tired of life owing to his sickness. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ASSAULT BY A PATIENT.—On Tuesday night, about half past eleven o'clock, one Roopakana, while under the delirium of high fever, attacked severely his friend, by name Bhoora Jetha, aged 28 years, on the ground floor of a house at Thale Street with a bamboo stick, inflicting several wounds on his body. The injured man was removed to the Goculdas Hospital in an unconscious state, where he has been detained for treatment. It appears that Poosa Ookma, one of the tenants living in the same house, returning home at eleven o'clock found the door locked from inside, and on looking through the window saw the assault being committed. He raised an alarm. After a few minutes the door was opened, when the assailant rushed out with the bamboo stick in his hand. He was seized by Poosa and others. The assailant who was suffering from high fever, was taken to the Goculdas Hospital and thence by order of the House Surgeon to the Modi Khana Plague Hospital, as it was suspected that he was suffering from plague. A Police post has been placed over him. There was no ill feeling existing between the parties. The injured man had been attending to his assailant for the last four or five days during his illness.

THEFT IN THE OPIUM BONDED WAREHOUSE.—Gungabux Chitar, a Marwari servant, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas at the Esplanade Police Court, with theft of a ball of opium weighing 27 1-2 tolas. Mr. Jehanzir B. Motivalla appeared for the accused. Mr. Joseph Hind, who is in charge of the warehouse, stated that reports were made to him of thefts in godowns No. 4 and 5, and he posted a peon on the staircase on Tuesday last on the watch. Soon afterwards the peon brought the accused to witness with a ball of opium in his hand. The opium in the warehouse belonged to Marwaree merchants, and was in charge of witness. The peon stated that the accused had in his hand two balls of opium, one of which he dropped on his going up to him. A clerk, who was kept on the watch, also saw the ball of opium in the hands of the accused. The magistrate said the evidence in the case was very clear. The offence was a serious one when the responsibility of the officer in charge of the warehouse was considered. Accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CLEVER DODGE.—Mr. Kursondas Chubildas heard at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a case in which Cowasji Heerjibhoy was charged with obtaining by false pretences a guinea from Dorabji Edulji Mistree, employed at the Government Dockyard. On the 1st instant, accused sent to complainant a post card in which his son-in-law, who alleged that he had come from Surat to Thana for business purposes, asked him to send him a guinea by the hands of the accused. The following day accused called upon the complainant, who stated in reply to him that he had received the post card. Complainant then gave a guinea to the accused. The former, on writing to his son-in-law at Surat, had ascertained that he had been duped, and that his son-in-law had never been in Thana, and that the accused had sent him the post card from Bombay. A few days later, accused called again and asked for another guinea for his son-in-law, who was represented to be still at Thana. Complainant then delivered accused into the custody of a policeman. Accused was convicted on the charge, and a similar charge in another case in which he obtained by false pretences a quantity of goods from another Parsee, employed in the Dockyard, for the purpose of being delivered to his relations in Surat. For the former offence accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months, and to a like sentence for the latter offence, the sentences to be consecutive.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PROCEEDINGS.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, a charge of taking fraudulent proceedings for executing a decree of about three thousand rupees, made by Ranchordas Mowji, against Narumal Talakchand, was heard. Mr. P. M. Kanga, Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. D. N. Wadia with Mr. De Quadros defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant had satisfied the decree in part by paying Rs. 500 to the accused, and giving him fifteen shares of Rs. 200 each in the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company. This payment was, however, not certified to the High Court. On 13th January 1900, the accused applied that the full amount of the decree against the complainant should be levied by execution. The application was head by Mr. Justice Russell, who passed a decree against the complainant, and ordered the prosecution of the accused under Section 210 of the Penal Code, the complainant appealed against the order. The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, who dismissed it, and confirmed the order. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

A HORSE DEALER IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday afternoon at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. F. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Akbarkhan, described as a horse dealer, was again brought up on a charge of cheating Messrs. Ladha Ibrahim and Co. and Abdul Rehman and Mirza. Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the complainant companies, while Mr. Smetham, Solicitor, with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. Abdul Satar Oomar, a partner in the firm of the first complainant company deposed that he resided near Byculla. On the 25th of the last month accused purchased from him several horses. In payment for them he tendered cheques on the Punjab Banking Corporation for Rs. 3,000. The next day witness received information that the cheques were not genuine, and accused had no account with the bank in question. The Police being informed of this, accused was arrested on the night of the 26th ultimo. Mr. Suleman Abdul Vahed, partner in the firms of the complainant companies gave similar evidence. He further stated that accused had purchased from him a carriage and horses and in payment he tendered cheques for Rs. 11,200 on the Punjab Banking Corporation. Subsequently it was found that accused had no account with the bank. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, Mr. I. W. Cuffe presided, and there were also present :—Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. G. Lund, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Ismail Jaomahomed, Mr. Hajee Usuf, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, and Mr. S. D. Khote.

WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

The committee considered letter from from Messrs. Ahmed Alladin Damani and Nuormahomed Rajubally, complaining of water not reaching the upper floors of house No. 13, Samuel Street.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that there was no scarcity of water, and yet there was not a sufficient supply given to people residing on upper floors.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

NO WATER ; NO RESPONSE.

On the motion of Mr. S. D. Khote, the Municipal Commissioner was asked to report why there was no water in the main at Girgaum on the occasion of a fire in Khetwadi on the night of the 2nd instant, and also whether it was true that there was no response from the telephone at the Gowalia Fire Brigade Station for over half an hour on the same occasion.

THE LAKES AND WATER INCONVENIENCE.

When the Committee considered the statement showing details of the storage and consumption of water in the Municipal lakes during the last week, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that, for the last two weeks, he had been drawing the attention of the authorities to the cry of the people that there was no water to be had on the upper floors of houses the supply to lower floors besides being intermittent, being given only for a short time. It was not at all fair that the public they should be subjected to so much inconvenience for want of water, and the Commissioner would therefore do well to give his early attention to that public grievance.

Mr. Khote endorsed what had fallen from Sir Bhalchandra, and appealed to the Commissioner to look into the matter without delay.

THE VICEROY AND THE TANSA WATER WORKS.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, in accordance with notice, moved :—"That in view of the authoritative statement made by the then Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, while performing the opening ceremony of the Tansa Water Works, that as a matter of fact the Tansa Water works will daily provide 21,000,000 gallons of water or 40 gallons per head of the population of the city, and also in view of the loud and growing complaints about the deficient water supply in hot months, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to require the Water Works Department to enquire and report periodically if the ratepayers in each district get their full supply of water. That such report be laid before the Standing Committee every month for their information." Dr. Dadachanjee said that the inhabitants of Bombay were supposed to get a supply of 40 gallons per head, and yet there was a cry for want of water. What he desired to know was whether the complaints made were groundless or whether the authorities were wrong in their calculation, or whether there was any mismanagement in the distribution of water !

Mr. Khote seconded the proposition.

Mr. Macdonald remarked that it was impossible for the department to enquire and report periodically if the ratepayers in each district got their full supply of water.

Sir Bhalchandra observed that as there was a Committee of the Corporation sitting to make similar inquiries, Dr. Dadachandji had better wait until that committee submitted their report.

After some discussion Dr. Dadachandji withdrew his proposition.

The committee then adjourned.

BOMBAY'S FASTING LADY.

BEATEN BY BENGAL.

A THIRTEEN-YEARS' RECORD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to the "Indian Daily News"—apropos the account that has recently been given a prominent position by the Indian Press of Miss Premabai, the Bombay Hindu lady who claims to have lived two years without food or drink of any kind :—

One Giribala Dassi, a Hindu widow, lives in a village, named Beur in Thanah Indas, in Bunkun (Bengal). She has been living without any sort of food or drink for the last 13 years. People at first did not believe, that, but after close examination, they were all convinced of the truth. Raja Bun Behari Kapur, the talented and able Manager of the Burdwan Raj on hearing of this requested the lady through some relations of hers to come and stay for a few days at his residence, and the lady in compliance with that request, came and stayed at his house for three days, during which period a strict watch was kept over her, and it was proved conclusively that she did not take any sort of food or drink during those days. The lady has all along been in a sound state of health and any one who has seen her cannot at first persuade himself to believe that she lives without sustenance. She is also like the Bombay lady not in the habit of practising yoga, In faith she is a Baisnab and has a great love for the God Krishna the very utterance of whose name brings down tears from her eyes. Should anyone be curious enough to see her he may go and see her in the village named above. It is some fifteen miles distant to the south-west of the Burdwan Railway Station. I hope the attention of the members of the aforesaid Bombay Committee will be called to this letter.

ATTEMPTED DOUBLE MURDER AT KARJAT.

ABOUT 6 o'clock on Monday evening, says a correspondent, the precincts of the Karjat station on the G. I. P. Railway, were the scene of an atrocious attempt to murder two persons with a large clasp knife, the deed being committed by a railway porter, named Wazir, who was employed in the station yard at Karjat. It appears that for some time past accused had been on intimate terms with a Goanese woman (whose name has not yet transpired) who used to make and sell "bidees" at the Karjat station. Lately he suspected her of undue intimacy with another Mahomedan, named Hafizi, the therefore became jealous, and at six o'clock on Monday evening, finding Hafiz and the woman together, he possessed himself of a large clasp knife and murderously attacked both of them. The woman's stomach was badly ripped, while Hafizi was stabbed all over the chest and back. Both were rendered unconscious, and had to be conveyed to the Thana hospital, where the woman is reported to have succumbed on Tuesday morning. The accused Wazir, it appears, attempted to cut his own throat with the same knife shortly after he had committed the deed, but was prevented from doing so by a passer-by. He was arrested soon afterwards, and placed before the Magistrate at Karjat.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-BARMAID.

A SUICIDE of a most melancholy character was committed on Friday evening by a young European lady, Mrs. Kemp, "nee" Mattie Sherman, of No. 1 Dacre's Lane. The deceased, who was recently married, and had been a barmaid, first resided at No. 126 Dhurrumtollah Street, where she had a quarrel with some one in the house. On the 2nd instant she removed to No. 1, Dacre's Lane, a boarding establishment. On the day of the occurance she appears to have had a quarrel with her husband and a gentleman friend. Later on between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon she went out and returned after a while with a large bottle of what afterwards turned out to be tincture of opium. Her sister, Miss Lilly Sherman, who lived in the same house was then sent out on an errand. On her return she noticed a peculiar odour about the room, and almost immediately her sister complained of a pain in the head and about 5 p.m., she suddenly collapsed necessitating her removal to the European General Hospital, where she expired at midnight. It transpired that death was due to the effects of opium, it is alleged that she swallowed a cup full of tincture of opium. The body was removed to the morgue, where it was viewed by a Coroner and jury. An inquest will be duly held. A melancholy interest attaches to this sad case from the fact that about nine months ago, Miss Daisy Sherman, a younger sister of the deceased, three days after her marriage, committed suicide by swallowing a lethal dose of the same poison, opium. Both these unfortunate girls had been barmaids at various hotels in Calcutta previous to their marriage.—*Englishman.*

LADY golf enthusiasts assembled in considerable numbers at Ranelagh Club, for the Ladies' Open Golf Meeting which was a very successful gathering. The International Cup, which has been subscribed for by members of the club, will be played for annually at this meeting. Lady Sandhurst is taking a great interest in this affair, and has got together the Colonial team competing.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

THE last annual report of the Bombay Millowners' Association is a doleful document ; and the "Rast Goftar" thus comments upon it :—The last annual report of the Millowners' Association of Bombay is by no means a pleasant reading. A record of past trials and depression, and not very reassuring as to the future, it would be impossible to go through the report without sympathising with the local millowners in their misfortunes. The fact is their misfortunes are the misfortunes of all Bombay, and the country generally, and wishing them a return of their former prosperity amounts to wishing the city the restoration of its former glory and supremacy as the leading industrial centre of the East. The report in question is a doleful document on the whole ; but there are points in it which deserve at least a passing notice. In the opinion of Committee of the Association, Cotton Duties and Tariff Acts were also to an extent a hindrance in the path to revival, and consequently the attention of that body was constantly directed to the necessity of inviting Government to make certain important changes with regard to them. That these changes would affect for good the future of the industry is scarcely to be doubted, and it may be hoped that the Association will continue to receive both from the Provincial and Imperial Governments that sympathetic assistance and respectful hearing which, according to the Committee, has been always extended to them.

THE TATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

Speaking of the location of the Tata Institute, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes : At last it has been decided to give Banglore preference over Bombay as regards the location of the proposed Tata Research University. At a previous stage the Mysore Government had offered a very substantial aid, provided the University were established at Banglore. We feel absolutely certain that now as Banglore is selected the Mysore Government will not withdraw the offer which they had previously made. If we recollect rightly they were willing to provide suitable site for the buildings, and to contribute a sum of 5 lakhs of rupees. Knowing as we do the liberality and the high patriotism of the Maharani Regent as well as of the new Diwan of Mysore, we should not be surprised if the original offer be materially augmented. It is quite within the bounds of possibilities that the state might make a large and adequate yearly grant towards the upkeep of the proposed University, or may establish chairs for special subjects.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S ADDRESS.

Some of the native journals are of opinion that the last speech delivered by H. H. the Aga Khan to his followers would have done credit to any diplomat or statesman. The "Rast Goftar" maintains :—H. H. the Aga Khan's address delivered on Thursday last to his numerous followers, was perhaps the best of its kind. It breathed of prudence, foresight and a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the community over which he so worthily presides. The address was a model of moderation, lofty in its tone and full of ideals worthy of a man of light and leading. That the speech was a product of Western knowledge and experience which H. H. the Aga Khan has obtained during his recent visits to Europe, there is not a vestige of doubt. He has nipped one of the greatest probable upheavals in the Khoja community in the bud. With a strong iron grip, though covered with a velvet glove, he has been able to settle one of the most thorny questions that ever troubled the minds of an Asiatic nation. Though young in years he is old in experience, and there is in India no sacerdotal head who has in him the dash of a diplomat, of which his Highness has given so many evident proofs.

GRINDING BOMBAY HOUSE-OWNERS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" pities the hard lot of Bombay house-owners, and writes on their behalf : The lot of the house-owners of the city is going to be very hard indeed. Till now people were under the impression that they would have to put up with the vagaries and inconveniences of one Improvement Trust, but now the Letter of the Government to the Corporation on the subject of the improvement of insanitary houses under the Epidemic Diseases Act makes it clear that the city is to be saddled with two Improvement Trusts running side by side without any concerted plan of action. The Epidemic Diseases Act was from its very commencement condemned by the public and the press. The alarm and panic under which it was conceived, and the hurry with which it was passed, had created grave apprehensions as to the wisdom and practical utility of it and now these apprehensions unfortunately come to be realized. In many quarters it was thought that at best the measure was intended to be a temporary one ; but now it seems that Government intend to fasten it permanently upon the city.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

The vernacular journals join in the tribute of praise which was paid to our Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, at recent meetings of the Corporation and Standing Committee. The "Rast Goftar" remarks : There are some very eminent and distinguished names to be found on the roll of our Municipal Commissioners. But it may well be doubted whether there has been one in that long list who surpassed Mr. Harvey in the intelligent discharge of his duties and successful management of municipal business. He has worked with the Corporation more harmoniously than many of his predecessors, he has been assiduous in the discharge of his executive duties, and in his dual capacity of the Municipal Commissioner and Chief Plague Officer has shown indeed a rare and exemplary amount of patience, tact and sympathy in dealing with a sorely tried and long suffering population. His thorough grasp of municipal finance has served the Corporation in good stead all throughout, and particularly in the matter of the Tramway purchase question Mr. Harvey has, indeed, won the respect and good will of all.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 27th April 1901, there was slight rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, and in the Native States of Akalkot, Jath, Jamkhandi, Miraj (Junior), Sangli, Daphlapur, Mundhol and Ramdurg. The prices of the sta

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Wednesday's observations shows that the pressure has increased over the whole of the Indian area, except in Upper Sind where the hot weather depression is apparently forming. Disturbed conditions are passing away in the bay and southerly winds are increasing in the north of the bay and South Bengal. The residual depression due to the storm has completely filled up. The pressure is now lowest in the sub-montane districts, Bengal and Bihar and westerly winds have since extended rapidly to the eastwards over the whole Gangetic plain, since yesterday morning. Humidity has hence decreased generally over the whole of Northern India and condition are again approximating to those of the hot weather. Information has been received stating that heavy snowfall has occurred in Chitral, bringing the snow line down to six thousand feet. The present cold burst in Upper India is evidently due to this snowfall as little or none has fallen in Kashmir or the Punjab Mountain Ranges. The temperature has increased four degrees in Baluchistan and the Punjab and has generally risen by smaller amounts in other districts. The temperature was in large excess yesterday in Bengal averaging five degrees. Light showers have fallen in Kashmir and local showers in Burma, Assam and Malabar. Negapatam reports two inches, Murgui, Moulmein, Tavoy, Sibsagar, Wellington, Trevardrum, and Cochin, reports amount slightly exceeding one inch and Silcher six-tenths. Fine weather with increasing temperature and clear or lightly clouded skies obtains generally to-day, the weather is on the other hand showery in Assam and Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has increased almost everywhere, the rise being brisk in many places. Readings are highest in Mysore and lowest in the North-West Provinces Gradients are moderate.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong at Bhuj, Jamnagar and Dwarka and fresh to light elsewhere.

The variations of both the day and night temperature are generally small either way except at Masulipatam and Madras, where days are very hot and at Lahore and Sirsa, where temperature is 10° below normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 110 at Masulipatam and the lowest 65 at Ahmednagar

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Goa, Karachi, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Madras and Colombo.

Nearly two inches of rain has fallen at Negapatam (2·95), over an inch at Cochin (1·28) and light showers at Colombo.

The isobars indicate that the weather to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay is unsettled. Winds are rather strong at Colombo and the sea is reported to be rough there. Local rain is probable on the Malabar Coast and at a few stations in the Madras Presidency and in Ceylon.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th May, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ..... inches	29.811
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·634
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	90·2
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·6
General Directions of wind* ..... W. WNW. W. WNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	188

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

RACES TO BE HELD NEXT SATURDAY.

Yacht's handicap race to start with time in hand, first yacht at about 3 o'clock. Course No. 16.

Tomtit class race at about 3-15 p.m. Course No. 15.

Entries for both races will close at noon on Friday. There will be no race for Ship's boats.

Members are reminded that the entries for this afternoon's Tomtit class (Ladies') race close at noon to-day.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Occanien for Marseilles, &c. will sail to-morrow from Victoria Dock No. 7. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at noon. Third class passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 10-30 a.m., with all their baggage:—

Mr R Whateley	Mr Smith
Lt-Col G A Money	Mr T H Potts
Lt-Col H A Carleton	Mr Ch Dickins
Mr H Prister	Mr W Tonndorf
Miss Metzger	Mr H Morris
Mrs Banister	Mr Berry
Mr Justice Vieza	Mr Fleming
Mr Francis Vieza	Mr A F Manley
Miss O Vieza & 4 children	Mr Mascarenhas
Mr F P de Oliveira Silva	Mr Collins
Mr and Mrs H M Pratt	Mr M Goldberg
Mr Chandulal	Master J A Steele
Mr Shawlal	Mr F A Fraser
Mr S Sorabjee	Mr Baroche
Major L E Cooper	Mr and Mrs Boyer
Major A C Yate.	Mr Colombani
Mr Jules Bois	Mr Luccardi
Rev Fernandez	Mr Le Doze
Mr Kohler	Mr Caamillon and child
Mrs and Miss Daeres Thomas	Mr Hellon
Miss and Mrs Harman	Mrs Violetta
Mr and Mrs O'Gorman	Mr Hubert
Mrs H C Mackichan	Mr Desjordies
Mr and 2 Misses Usborne	Mr Geslin
Rev H J Long	Mr Gandino
Master Long	Mr Delauge
Major R Custance	Mr M Benion
Mr A E Ferreira	Miss Lugal
Mr and 2 Misses Cosser	Miss Delange
Mr C F Reeve	Mr Warpon
Sister Cecile	Mr Baille
Sister Marie	Mr Corbeau
Miss E M Jones and nurse	Mrs Warpon
Mrs Bayley	Mr Thonie
Mrs and Miss Chew	Mr Coops
Mrs E Swansager	Mr Goudechant
Mrs Butler	Mr Granger
Mr J W Brown	Mr Gibson
Mrs Waldt	Compte de Nadaillac
Miss Reel	Mr F Ordair
Mr Villani	Mr Kirkbride

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHORT—May 5, at Keddleston, Ormes Road, Kilpauk, the wife of J W Short, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COUNSELL—MELOSCH—At St Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Van de Mergel, assisted by the Rev Father Longwick, Percy Melville Counsell, second son of the late Mr T A Counsell, to Kate Euphrosyne, widow of the late Emil Louis Melosch, and grand-daughter of the late Count Michael D'Souza.

MORE—WATD—May 4, by license, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev C N Bazely, Chaplain, Madras Railway, William John More, second surviving son of Clement More, Esq. of Highgate, London, to Florence Louisa, third daughter of Mr R B Ward, of the Madras Railway, Siruvallur.

DEATHS.

CUMMUSKEY—April 18, at the Medical College Hospital, James Cummuskey, Driver, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, aged 65 years.

SHAW—May 3, at the Presidency General Hospital, Louis D Shaw, Assistant, Bhogotpore Tea Estate, of dysentery, aged 22 years.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

THE China mail papers bring details of the outrages on missionaries in Shansi and of the deaths of the Tai-Yuen-Fu Martyrs. They also bring reports of a public discussion of the subject of missionary influence in the Far East, which was held in Hongkong, the last week in April, under the presidency of the Governor, Sir H. A. Blake. The discussion was preceded by a lecture by Mr. A. Michie, author of the now widely known work "An Englishman in China" who does not approve of missionary operations in the Celestial Empire. That gentleman, in the presence of a number of missionaries and in the full knowledge that they would have every opportunity of challenging his utterances, launched against them a terrible indictment, accusing them of a want of tact, a want of commonsense, of brusque hostility to native customs, of a want of candour and straightforwardness and of systematically supporting revolutionary movements among the people of China. He declared that with the exception of a few extremists, who gloried in the contemplation of martyrdom, and who regarded the effusion of blood as no drawback whatever to the propagation of their faith, men of all classes must deplore the violence which attended missionary operations in China. Grievous as were the woes of missionaries, the sufferings of foreigners could bear little comparison with the miseries entailed upon the native disciples who, tied to the soil, were as helpless as sheep before their shearers. The commonsense of mankind must recognise this state of things as an evil. Go where one would, the missionary question was in every mouth, and the operations of the missions in China filled too large a place in the world's affairs to be relegated to the consideration of tonsured monks, or to "ex officio" theologians. For the truculent feelings which these missions had aroused in China raised questions of international ethics which threatened to upset the political equilibrium of the globe, to embitter interracial relations and even to threaten the world's peace. Were it merely the progress of Christianity as a religion which was being obstructed by the opening of the flood-gates of savagery, its self-constituted guardians might, like other corporations, resent the intrusion of outside opinion. But the gravity of the matters at issue was such as to over-ride mere professional scruples, since it was not religion alone, important as that was, which was affected by the course of events, but the well-being both of the people of China and of the Western states. Mr. Michie holds that if missionaries could live on good terms with the local communes and keep clear of tribal feuds, the higher Chinese authorities would be only too glad to leave them unmolested.

It is calculated that there are over two thousand men and women, British and American, engaged in missionary work in China. Their unity is said to be remarkable and their rivalries have to be sought for with diligence, for they have been reduced to a minimum scarcely conceivable in England where the differences between sect and sect are in some cases inexpressibly bitter. The Peking correspondent of a London contemporary, quite recently declared that there is more harmony between the Christian Missionaries of the various sects in China than between the different companies of a regiment. The writers who attributed rivalries to the different sects were, he said, men with no knowledge of the facts, men who reminded him of the American type of journalist who excuses the publication of a speech he has not heard by saying "If the speaker did not say those things he ought to have done so." Hence to some if missionaries are not quarrelling with each other they ought to be. We are assured that they are not, and that a spirit of chivalrous harmony exists amongst them. A "Standard" correspondent not long ago wrote:—"A distinction ought to be drawn between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant missions." French Roman Catholic priests "appear to act on the principle that it is the duty of the Church to act as the protector of its members." They are therefore conspicuous by their vigorous and general action as advocates of the causes of their converts." Protestant missionaries, on the other hand, have, "as a rule," declined to interfere, hoping thereby to avoid arousing the hostility of the magistrates, and to check those who might be tempted to profess Christianity "for the purpose of obtaining the help of the missionaries in law suits." But Mr. Michie made no such distinction beyond this, that he declares that the claims of the Roman Catholic propaganda are so injurious that it would be superfluous to recapitulate them. To put the matter concisely, they would convert the population of China into French citizens, thus constituting an *imperium in imperio*, subversive of the authority of the native Government. From the writings of Protestant missionaries, however, he showed how they (the Protestant,) had interfered between the Chinese Mandarins and the people and between the people in cases of litigation, instancing cases where clans had gone over in a body to a certain form of Protestant faith in order to obtain the support of the missionary to their legal pretensions. And he quoted a recent case in Canton, where the missionaries had claimed in explicit terms the right to interfere in Chinese judicial procedure where native Christians were the litigants.

The defence by the Rev. W. Banister, a missionary of twenty-one years' standing, and the Rev. C. Bone, who has laboured for twenty years in the interior, was singularly weak. They acknowledged the philosophy of Mr. Michie's paper and the brilliancy of his language. But they unhesitatingly denied the truth of his allegations. They did not interfere with the mandarins and did not encourage revolution. They did not interfere with local customs, with political rights of the officials and with the local rights of the non-Christian population. Mr. Banister took it to be his duty to present to the heathen population of the Far East, the Christian standpoint though they must look at things from a Chinese point of view. Mr. Bone was less amiable than his colleague and declared that he had known men who had been thirty and forty years in China and he was sure that they would repudiate, not only with feelings of sorrow, but with true scorn, that they were ever tainted with such motives as had been ascribed to them by Mr. Michie. But these two gentlemen were speaking for themselves rather than for the two thousand whose unity is remarkable. That they have interfered and that the Missionaries as a body do interfere in matters which they do not understand and which do not concern them, is a fact to which Sir Robert Hart, as well as Mr. Michie and China correspondents of London journals have testified; and it is almost certain that when the settlement shall come the missionaries will not be allowed such unrestricted freedom as they have hitherto enjoyed. Sir Henry Blake in closing the discussion remarked that the events of the past year had but shown them that human nature was very much the same in China as at Home. The mob had been as uncontrollable in the matter of indiscretions as the mob of Western nations had been. He had been reading lately the description given of the terrible trials of Mr. and Mrs. Green and their party, and he was struck with the extraordinary fortitude of the party in their sufferings during those terrible three weeks in which they were in the hands of the Chinese, and he was also struck by the fact that men (natives) had come forward, at the risk of their lives, and assisted them to escape. These men showed, in the highest sense, many of the qualities that had, at times, been regarded as the exclusive property of Christian nations. Where such feelings had been shown, where people had evinced the possession of such qualities of sympathy, of pity and of self-sacrifice, there must always be hope for the future of China. Such are the views of the Governor of Hong-Kong. He did not, however, discuss the question of future regulations. No more did Mr. Michie, but the latter urged that missionaries should not be permitted in the interior of China unless they confined themselves to religious teaching. It would be enough if the public and the Governments concerned would take thought of their moral obligations in this matter, as a preliminary step; and if the missionaries would but consider their sacred calling in a rather purer light than some of them had been disposed to do, and render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.

WORKING MEN'S RIFLE CLUBS.

THE suggestion made some months ago that working men's rifle clubs should be formed is only making slight headway, and a large number of serious difficulties confront the scheme. Recently the Lord Mayor of London presided over a meeting of those interested in the movement, and he read a letter from Lord Roberts in which he explained that the Boers set so much store upon rifle shooting that every group of farms had its rifle range and a target or two at which they practised, and, as the result of the war would seem to point out, with considerable success. It is proposed to limit to a large extent the shooting to galleries and ranges under cover, and to use miniature ammunition and, we presume, a weapon something after the style of a Quackenbush. It is difficult to see in what way such a scheme will improve the efficiency of the army and navy, or how it will render working men efficient marksmen in a case of emergency. A man may be a deadly shot with a saloon rifle, but the extent to which that skill will profit him when called upon to handle the heavier and more substantial weapon cannot be ascertained. More good would probably result if the regular and auxiliary forces had greater opportunities for improving their shooting. The question of the provision of ranges is becoming a very pressing question, and it would appear that the expenditure of money on a rifle range would be a better investment than spending it in constructing shooting galleries which could only be made adaptable for toy rifles. Another point is how far working men will save their money in order to buy a rifle, and this together with the provision of ammunition is a serious matter for men earning only 25s. to 50s. per week. In addition there is the expense of the up-keep of the club and the payment of an instructor, and a considerable sum will have to be raised before the movement can be started on an extended scale. There is, however, an element of danger to the public if the pastime becomes popular. The rifles belonging to the clubs or the society will naturally be safely kept in the club armoury, but it is probable that a good many little weapons will be lodged in the homes of working men. The latter may not always find it convenient to proceed to the local club, whereas by opening a door or window and putting a target against the opposite wall in the yard a small range can be secured at home, and this would certainly be fraught with danger to the surrounding neighbourhood. The only way the movement might influence the recognised military organisations is that a good many men might become so enamoured of the newly found amusement that they would either enlist or join a volunteer corps. This, however, is barely probable.

TYPHOID FEVER AND NATIVES.

IT is commonly believed among the native community that Indians are immune from typhoid fever, its victims in this country being chiefly Europeans. There is no doubt white, men are more susceptible to this disease, but an interesting note by Captain G. Lamb, I. M. S., of the Plague Research Laboratory serves to show that typhoid fever is much commoner among natives than is generally supposed. He states that many true cases of typhoid pass under such names as simple, compound fever, remittent fever, typho-malarial fever, and among the younger medical men this impression is firm fixed. Reference is further made to observations in a Glasgow hospital with reference to the diagnosis of this disease, and of 9,000 cases sent in in 25 years, 28 per cent. were found to be suffering from something else. Captain Lamb refers to the old-time practice of administering quinine to all cases of fever on the chance of their being malarial, and strongly advocates its cessation. The object of his paper is to show that by the serum agglutination test during life or by the isolation of the specific bacillus from the spleen and other organs after death there is a trustworthy and rapid method of assisting the differentiation of tropical fevers, and to point out that cases of typhoid infection are much commoner in the native of India than is generally supposed, and are in some instances only able to be recognized by means of the reaction which the serum gives with the specific bacillus. The results acquired during a number of cases are carefully recorded, and go to show that the serum reaction is quite reliable as an aid to the diagnosis of the continued fevers in the native.

RIVAL STEAMERS TO ADEN.

THE Madras correspondent of "Commercial Intelligence" states that the North-German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines are about to inaugurate a service between Bombay and Aden in connection with their big steamers engaged in passenger trade between Europe, Australia and the Far East. On enquiry at the German East Africa Office we were informed that nothing definite had been arranged. There is, no doubt, however, that these two steamship companies are fully alive to the advantages which such a service would obtain, and although dates have been fixed on which to commence running they have been postponed from time to time. The success of a powerful competitor for the Anglo-Indian passenger traffic is practically assured, and although every Englishman would prefer to travel by a British steamer than by one owned by a foreign nation he naturally will study economy before patriotism. Such competition will be to the benefit of the public, who still have to pay more for a passage to England than the sum charged to convey a person from London to Australia. Besides a monetary advantage, which will inevitably take place, the minor comforts of passengers will be studied, and those things which are associated with all monopolies will disappear. Apropos of steamships, another case of theft has occurred on board one of the P. and O. fleet, and as often before, the miscreants remain undiscovered. The frequency of these occurrences calls for notice by the Company, which ought to do something more to find out the robbers. The services of an experienced English detective might reveal the identity of the thieves, who evidently work according to a carefully thought out plan.

During the past week the additions to the All India Memorial to the late Queen-Empress amounted to Rs. 2,04,59 to which Central India contributed about Rs. 60,000. Since the publication of the ninth list of subscriptions, the following have been received—Rs. 25,000 from the Begum of Bhopal, Rs. 10,000 from the Chief of Nagode, C. I., Rs. 5,000 each from the Senior Branch Ruler of Dewas on behalf of the Minor Rajah, the Nawab of Cambay and Rajah and subjects of Rajgarh C. I., Rs. 2,000 each from the Raja of Narsingarh, C. I., and the Maharani of Bettiah, Rs. 1,500 from the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, Rs. 1,000 each from Major-General the Honourable Sir E. A. Elles, Kumar Monindro Mallik and from the Khilchipur State, C. I. (of which the Rao has given Rs. 400); Rs. 500 each from Sri Sri Srijab Dakhinput Satradhikar Gosvami of Sibsagar, Assam, the Ranis of Narsingarh and the Jagirdar of Paldeo, C. I., Rs. 250 collected by Nawab Amar Ali Khan, Chief of Basoda, Bhopal (of which he has contributed Rs. 150). The chief contributions from the Army are Rs. 549 from 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, Rs. 507 from 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, Rs. 493 from 5th Bombay Cavalry and Rs. 250 from the Malwa Bhil Corps, Tara Chand Jallan, Calcutta, has collected Rs. 457 and the native residents of Nowgong, C. I., have sent Rs. 217 through their Magistrate. The European and native staff of Jhanzie Tea Association in Jorehat have contributed Rs. 250 and those of the Assam Company, Rs. 222. On the basis of a maximum subscription of one lakh and including the amounts promised through the District Committees of Bengal, the fund has nearly reached 32 1-2 lakhs.

COLONEL GORE, Surveyor-General, has arrived in Simla where he will remain for the next few weeks.

THE P. and O. Company's Chartered Steamer Vauxhall, left Singapore on the 8th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 22nd idem.

THE land line along the shores of the Persian Gulf, which was broken down by the recent storm has been repaired, and the cables are being put in working order again.

FOR the sketch of the Royal Indian Marine which we reproduced yesterday we were indebted to the "New Zealand Mail" of February 28, which published it in honour of the visit of the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie.

IT is reported that the presence of cavalry and infantry in the neighbourhood of the villas in Sialkot District where the recent plague troubles occurred, had a most salutary effect on the rioters.

ORDERS have been issued to the Native Infantry Regiments who had been expecting to receive the '303 rifles, but who have not been rearmed, to proceed with the musketry course with their Martini rifles.

LOCUSTS are reported in large numbers in Thal Chotiali and Zhob, though luckily they have only done small damage to the crops. In the southern parts of Seistan, however, they are prevalent in enormous clouds.

THE first number of the Journal, issued in connection with the proposed Victoria Hall in Calcutta, has come to hand. It contains besides a brief explanatory editorial, reproduction of speeches of His Excellency the Viceroy dealing with the subject.

YESTERDAY at the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, complaints were made by prominent members as to the public grievance arising from an unsatisfactory distribution of the waters from the lakes, and the acting Municipal Commissioner was requested to look into the matter without delay.

HISTORY OF THE FOUR GEORGES.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, with the assistance of his son, Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, has now issued the two final volumes of his "History of the Four Georges and of William IV." The first two volumes were published sixteen year ago, and brought the narrative down to the death of George II. Mr. McCarthy always writes in a very agreeable style, and the reader is too well pleased with the entertainment provided to ask himself how far it complies with the demands of scientific history. Mr. McCarthy does not trouble himself with those changes in historical opinion which have taken place during the last fifty years, and to which Mr. Morley calls attention in his Life of Cromwell. He writes about George III. in the good, old-fashioned way, and attacks George IV. with Celtic expletives, to which the unhappy King, if we can imagine him conscious of what is passing upon earth, must by this time have grown callous.

We shall go no further back in reviewing these volumes than the French Revolution, and prefer to take as our starting-point Mr. McCarthy's account of the "Ninety-eight":—

"One fact has to be mentioned, and must be kept constantly in mind when we are studying the grim story of 'Ninety-eight.' Every step taken by the Rebel leaders was almost instantly made known to the English Government. The spy, the hired informer, was then, as he always been, in the very thick of the Irish national movement. Some of the informers in 'Ninety-eight' were of a different class from that of the ordinary police spy, and it has been made quite certain by subsequent discoveries that Wolfe Tone and Fitzgerald, Arthur O'Connor and the Emmets were in the closest friendly association with men whom they believed to be as genuine Irish patriots as themselves, but who were all the time in the pay of Pitt, and were keeping him well informed of every plan and project and movement of their leaders."

All our readers must be aquainted with the beautiful lines of Moore beginning, "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps." The young hero was Robert Emmet, and the young lady was Sarah Curran, the youngest daughter of the famous advocate, whom Moore described as dying of a broken heart, and destined to an early grave. It is sad to learn that she married another lover, and lived to the ordinary length of human life.

Mr. McCarthy is enthusiastic in his admiration of the English Navy:—

"Perhaps no pages of all the pages of history are more splendid than those which record the triumphs and the glories of the English Fleet in the mortal struggle with France. When the great war began it was well for England that her Navy was in an effective condition; it was perhaps better still that the traditions of her Navy were rich with heroic deeds examples splendid to emulate, hard to surpass, but which, however, the sailors of King George III. were destined to surpass. . . . . The age of George III. would be memorable, if it were memorable for nothing else, for the deeds and the glories of the great sea fights and the great sea fighters who saved England from invasion, knocking the tall ships of France to pieces, taking monstrous odds with alacrity, eager to engage in all weathers and under all conditions, cheefully converting what seemed an impossible task into not merely a feasible but an easy piece of business. There are some sea battles of that time, fought out in storm and darkness; which read in the tamest statement with the pomp and beauty of the most majestic music. The names of the great Admirals must always be dear to our English ears, must always sound sweet on English lips, St. Vincent, Collingwood, Howe, Duncan, the noble list proceeds, each name illuminated with its own splendid story of desperate enterprise and deathless honour, till the proudest name of all is reached and praise itself seems to falter and fall, off before the lonely gradeur of Nelson."

It is commonly believed that the Battle of Trafalgar finally relieved England from all fear of a French invasion, and Mr. McCarthy adopts the current opinion. But this is not quite correct. After the Battle of Trafalgar Napoleon had still a considerable fleet in hand, and had it been allowed to unite itself with the Danish Fleet, then lying at Copenhagen, our danger would have been as great as ever. It was the seizure of the Daninh Fleet by Lord Cathcart in 1807, which finally knocked on the head the project of invading this country.

Coming down to the reign of George IV., we find a comparison between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning as Foreign Minister from which we must beg leave to differ. The popular view is that Canning reversed the policy of his predecessor; and Mr. McCarthy dwells on the contrast between the two statesmen. There was no very remarkable difference. Immediately after the death of Lord Castlereagh, in 1822, and Canning's appointment to the Foreign Office, the Duke of Wellington went out as the Representative of England to the Congress of Verona, and his instructions, drawn up by Lord Castlereagh, were handed over to the Duke by Canning without the alteration of a word. A Cabinet Memorandum of January, 1825, tells exactly the same tale. In answer to a question addressed to his Ministers by George IV., they replied, both Wellington and Canning, been Foreign Minister, being present. Your Majesty's servants feel it their duty to state that they fully recognise the principles of policy laid down in 1814, 1815, and in 1818, in the sense given to them repeatedly by your Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, and especally in their Circular so issued by your Majesty's Command in 1821, and in no other. And this was Lord Castlereagh's Circular. Castlereagh and Wellington may have been inclined to look more leniently on the conduct of the Allied Sovereigns with whom they had been brothers-in-arms than Canning was. They may have been anxious to soften down unpalatable truths as far as they could, and may have thereby created wrong impressions. But in the main the whole Tory Party meant the same thing. Both Castlereagh and Canning occupied a midway position between the Absolutists on the one hand and the Revolutionary Party on the other. Of Course, they pleased neither. Mr. McCarthy says that Canning must be ranked among our "great Liberal Statesmen," but that there are some parts of his policy which he cannot understand. The reason is that Canning was not a Liberal. The man who was staunch against Parliamentary Reform, and against the abolition of religious disabilities, can scarcely be described as a Liberal. Had the Protestant Dissenters been able to make out as strong a political case for themselves as the Roman Catholics, Canning might have yielded the principle to an overruling necessity, as Peel himself did on the question of Emancipation. But he never abandoned the Tory theory.

The three great events that distinguished the reign of William IV. are the Reform Bill, the New Poor Law, and the Constitutional Crisis. Mr. McCarthy gives us a very spirited and amusing account of the first, together with a sketch of Obstruction and its methods, founded, no doubt, on his own experience. This is done with a good deal of humour, and we do not question either its accuracy or its fairness. Whether it was possible for the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert to have carried a more moderate measure of Reform after the resignation of the Grey Ministry in May, 1832, is nowadays a barren speculation. But it was not so hopeless as Mr McCarthy seems to think. Sir Robert Peel's refusal to join Wellington in the attempt was purely personal, and not based on any belief in the impossibility of the policy. On the contrary, he thought that a Ministry formed with Manners Sutton at the Treasury might have succeeded. He said so. Lord Brougham considered it by no means certain that the attempt would fail. Mr. McCarthy has, we suppose, read the Croker Papers, which give us a full and complete account of all the negotiations that took place among the Tory Leaders and the impression which they leave upon our mind is that Peel from a Party point of view, made a great mistake. Writing of the Irish Church legislation in William's reign, Mr. McCarthy repeats very often that there was no word that could be spoken in defence of the English Church which was not the condemnation of the Irish Church. But he has the answer to this assertion almost on the next page. If population is to be the test, then, of course he is quite right. But men like Mr. Gladstone repudiated this test. That Church, he said, is entitled to the support of the State "which teaches the truth." And what he meant by this he explained afterwards in his fragment of autobiography.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE COAL STRIKE QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Miners' Conference met to-day and adjourned till to-morrow in order to ascertain the views of the coal owners.

The prospect of a strike is now considered to be remote.

A CASTLE LINER ASHORE.

The s. s. Tantallon Castle, outward bound, is ashore on Raffen Island. The passengers have been landed at Capetown.

[Among the passengers by the Tantallon Castle, was Sir Henry McCallum, the new Governor of Natal.]

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

An Imperial Edict decrees the punishment of the fifty-three provincial officials demanded by the Ministers at Peking.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Ministers at Peking have decided to address a collective note to China stating that the amount of the joint indemnity is 450 millions of taels.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir J. Gorst introduced a Bill entrusting Secondary Technical Education to local committees of which the majority will be members of the County and Borough councils, and will be empowered to levy a two-penny rate in addition to the sums voted by the councils.

The Bill was read a first time.

SIR A. MILNER AT CAPETOWN.

Sir A. Milner speaking at a Corporation luncheon at Capetown said no change and no weakening of the Imperial policy was possible, and he was firmly convinced of the permanence of the settlement and left South Africa easier in his mind than was possible two months ago.

THE MONMOUTH ELECTION.

The election at Monmouth to replace Mr. Frederick Rutherfoard Harris who was unseated for bribery has resulted in Mr. Lawrence the Unionist Candidate being returned by a Majority of 343 votes over Mr. Spicer the Radical candidate. The polling was as follows :—

Lawrence	4604
Spicer	4261

THE CHESTER CUP.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup :—

David Garrick	1
Lady Penzence	2
Stoccads	3

LOCUSTS AT MUSSOORIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

A Mussoorie telegram, dated Tuesday, says :—A very large flight of locusts passed over Mussoorie yesterday afternoon, travelling from the north to west.

ACCIDENT ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Shortly after midnight on Monday, what might have been a most serious accident occurred to an East Indian Railway passenger train a few miles below Madhapur. The engine and 13 vehicles left the rails. The only cause, so far assigned, is that the permanent way had been maliciously tampered with. The train was a through passenger train proceeding to Delhi and contained a very large number of passengers. Fortunately it was brought to a stand-still without any injury to the passengers.

WHEAT AND RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.

The Wheat Merchants in Calcutta have received notice that the booking of wheat from Meerut has been stopped. Great dissatisfaction has been expressed with the railway for its inability to cope with the traffic.

MR. TIMME AND THE ALBERT MEDAL.

At Darjeeling, on Tuesday, after the Lieutenant-Governor had distributed prizes to the successful competitors at a flower show held at the rink, he awarded the Albert Medal to Mr. Timme for the bravery he displayed during the Darjeeling disaster. The Medal, his Honour said, was to a civilian what the Victoria Cross was to a soldier, and he hoped the recipient would wear it to a green old age. Three cheers were given for Timme, who was carried round the rink on the shoulders of several gentlemen.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

NAGPUR, MAY 7.

Tuesday being the third day after the lamented death of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet, the Uthamna ceremony was performed here at the Anjuman fire temple. A large number of Parsis had assembled and prayers were offered for the deceased with much solemnity. The proceedings ended with a suitable sermon by the Head Priest, eulogizing the career and benevolence of the deceased Baronet.

The sad news of the lamented death of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, 1st Baronet was received at Nagpore on Tuesday morning, and created feelings of sorrow and sympathy for the family of the deceased Baronet. The late Sir Dinshaw was much esteemed by the Zoroastrian community of Nagpore and Kamptee. He took a keen interest in their welfare, and on several occasions handsomely contributed to their religious and charitable funds. Telegrams of condolence and sympathy were forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, and Mr. J. F. (now Sir D. M.) Petit by the Secretary in the name of the Parsi Anjuman as soon as it was known that the illness had ended fatally, and prompt arrangements were made for the performance of the Uthumna ceremony at the local Fire Temple as enjoined by the tenets of the Zoaristrian religion.

SURAT, MAY 7.

The third day's "Uthamna" ceremony of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit was performed at the invitation and under the presidentship of Sardar Davar Edalji Modiji in the presence of a very crowded assemblage of all the Parsi lay gentlemen and clergy in Dadabhoy Modies Surat fire temple. It was proposed in highly appreciative terms by the venerable old Davar Saheb and seconded in an appropriate speech by Dastur Rustomji and unanimously agreed that the name of the departed worthy should be included in the usual prayers by priests for renowned persons. Mr. Kaikhosro Modi then made a speech, most eulogistic of the charitable gentleman, whose place it would be difficult to fill. A most liberal distribution of silver coins and "Sudras" or sacred shirts to the numerous gathering of all the High Priests and clergy and poor Parsis closed these very impressive proceedings. Early in the morning tomorrow similar ceremonies will be performed and similar "largesses" distributed.

CALCIUM CARBIDE AND THE TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 9.

A memorial has been submitted by local traders in Calcium Carbide used for the manufacture of Acetylne Gas to the Lieutenant-Governor suggesting that the draft rules published on the subject may be modified. They contend that Acetylne Gas is not at all so dangerous as it is believed to be, and that as a matter of fact it is safer than other illuminants, such as electric light, coal gas, and kerosine oil and in support of their contention they quote the views of several European scientists and experts. Acetylne gas has been in use at Calcutta the memorialists say, for nearly five years, but up to date no accident has resulted from its use, although it has been handled by illiterate coolies with few or no instructions. They ascribe the stringency of the existing rules to be due to the absence of any knowledge of the nature and properties of Calcium Carbide and ask that the rules be modified so as not to act as a check on the trade.

THE NAOKHALI MURDER CASE.

The trial of Sadakali, the first accused in the Noakhali Murder Case, first tried by Mr. Pennell, commenced on Monday. Two teachers have been selected as Assessors. The pleader for the accused objected to the appointment of one who is living with the Headmaster, who was an assessor during the last trial. Mr. Geidt, the Sessions Judge, did not think this sufficient ground and disallowed the objection. The Government Pleader stated that he noticed Mr. Pennell's letter containing instructions for him, appeared in the native papers, but he had received no letter from Mr. Pennell. Mr. Geidt said in that case he need not care about what appeared in papers. The Government Pleader did not cite the new witnesses suggested by Mr. Pennell. The case is proceeding.

THE KODERMA SHOOTING CASE.

What is known as the Koderma Shooting Case came on for hearing at the Criminal Sessions this afternoon. In this case Mr. W D. Whyte stands charged with causing the death of two natives named Mundal Singh and Sewar Singh. The case for the prosecution is that the deceased together with the other villagers were returning from a marriage party and went into Mr. Whyte's compound, to worship a Mahua tree and that Mr. Whyte's two assistants, Frizoni and Latham, interfered and that an altercation ensued in the course of which Mr. Whyte sent for his gun and shot the two deceased, one of whom died two hours afterwards and the other the following morning.

An the Lower Court Mr. Whyte pleaded that he acted in self defence. The case is proceeding.

MR. PENNELL.

Mr. Pennell has left Calcutta "en route" for England presumabely for the purpose of laying his case before Parliament.

MARWARI KIDNAPPING CASE.

The Marwari Kidnapping Case terminated at the Criminal Sessions and resulted in the first accused, Jumuna Das Khettry being sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. His female accomplice was sentenced to imprisonment for one year, Mr. Justice Sale remarking that although she was undoubtedly a tool of first accused, that the fact did not justify her in participating in so serious a crime.

CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION SCHEME, CALCUTTA, ABANDONED.

The scheme for the Central Railway Station in Calcutta is apparently to be abandoned. The acquisition of the land would prove very expensive business and the opinion among railway authorities seems to be against the construction of another railway bridge across the Hughli, the cost of which it is said could only be met if a thousand trains a day passed over it. There is, however, some likelihood of the present cumbersome floating bridge being replaced by a better and more convenient structure, but no definite project has yet been discussed.

BLOCK IN E. I. RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The delay arising from the scarcity of wagons and the general block in traffic on the E. I. Railway is causing most serious inconvenience and loss to Coal shippers individually and to the trade as a whole. The worst feature in the position is that no improvement can be looked forward to during the next two months. The rush of traffic, though normal and to be expected, is proving quite too much for the facilities provided.

THE COLD IN UPPER INDIA.

SIMLA MAY 8.

The Meteorological department attribute the present burst of cold in Upper India to the heavy snowfall in the direction of Chitral. Mr. Eliot states in today's weather report that the temperature conditions are similar and due to the same cause as the severe cold wave in the third week of April. He adds it is noteworthy that whilst the mean temperature of the past twenty-four hours was 14·3 below the normal at Murree, it was only 2·8 degrees below it at Leh and was probably about the same amount in dificit at Skardu. It is hence probable that the heavy snowfall accompaning the recent storm was restricted to the Chitral and perhaps neighbouring mountain rigions to the north.

HEAVY SNOW AT CHITRAL AND DROSH.

Heavy snow fall is reported in the Chitral Valley and down to 6,000 feet level at Drosh.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Anthonisz, Royal Army Medical Corps, succeeds Colonel Major as Principal Medical Officer, Secunderabad and Belgaum.

Major-General Gaselee and Brigadier-Generals Riddell and Venturis are posted to Oudh, Bombay and Poona districts, respectively.

Colonel Capper, Northampton Regiment, is officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Army Headquarters, vice Colonel Greenfield acting for Colonel Duff as Deputy Adjutant General.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS MAY 8.—Hughes, Lieutenant, Madras, 2nd Madras Lancers, on plague duty from Bangalore.

Hoaghton, Captain, Bombay, D. A. A., Bombay District, on duty from Simla.

DEPARTURES MAY 8:—Davidson, Captain, Punjab 47th Sikhs, on furlough to New Zealand.

Boddam Whethan, Lieutenant, Bombay R. F. A., on leave to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 7.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Borneo arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Australia arrived here from Colombo, yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha arrived here yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Maria Valerie from Trieste, left Aden, for Bombay, via Karachi, on the afternoon of the 7th instant, and may be expected to arrive here about the 18th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Recina from Trieste, left Aden, for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 7th instant, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, about the 15th instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Trieste from Japan, left Colombo on the evening of the 7th instant, and is expected to arrive here on Saturday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Gopd Bnownuggar 3 16-32.

The Manchester market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A SERIES OF TRAGEDIES.

DEATH OF GENERAL GRAS.

PARIS, APRIL, 19.

THE reception of M. Emile Faguet this afternoon at the academy was of unusual interest. The address of welcome was delivered by M. Emile Ollivier, who, as I have already mentioned, was elected in 1869, and declined after the war in 1872 to alter his speech containing a eulogy of Napoleon III. At that moment the Prince Imperial was alive, and the restoration of the Bonapartist dynasty was within the bounds of possibility. Now M. Emile Ollivier, whose dislike of the Empress Eugenie is well known, considers the Republic to be well established. In his speech his conversion was marked by praise of Victor Hugo, the implacable author of "l'Historie d'un Crime" and "Napoleon le Petit." He described the nineteenth century as starting with Bonaparte and ending with Pasteur. The rest of the eloquent harangue was a brilliant analysis of the literary career of the new academician, who has in his works selected such varied heroes as Auguste Comte and Balzac, gently chiding M. Emile Faguet for his too pungent treatment of the powerful litsary celebrity with whom in the long ago he had been in personal contact. The large hall of the institute was crowded, and the applause was unstinted.

An interesting feature of the census, which is being disclosed in fragmentary fashion, is the increase of population in the Parisian suburbs, caused probably by the new facilities offered by tramcars and the Metropolitan. Thus Levallois-Perret, which in 1896 only contained 47,764 inhabitants, now has 58,062. Colombes, much frequented by the English, has gone up from 16,835 to 22,213. Asnieres, Boulogne, Clichy and Saint Denis come next with an augmentation of 5,000; Saint Ouen goes up 4,582, Pantin 3,818, Suresnes, Vanves, Nanterre, Alfortville and Montreuil are all in the ascendant. It remains to be seen how this will affect the figures within the walls of the capital. In three districts the increase averages about 1,800. In the provinces, however, the decrease is serious.

The epidemic of murderous horrors still continues. The murder of Mme. Englander, the wife of Dr. Englander, brings the memory back to the matrimonial law suits in the London and Paris divorce courts. Mme. Englander before her marriage with Dr. Englander acted as his secretary. The English divorce proceedings in which Dr. Englander was the petitioner fell through. But Mme. Englander filed a petition in Paris, and succeeded in obtaining not only a divorce but a substantial alimony. She then described herself as Mme, Lascher-Englander, and took an "entresol" close to the Avenue Kleber, where Mr. Ferdinand Ernst boarded and lodged during the Exhibition, having been introduced to his future victim by M. Bachem, the director of the Zurich Insurance Company. The murder was evidently premeditated, as Mr. Ernst came expressly from Manchester to make his final appeal. The interview appears to have been turbulent, for Mme, Englander's servant, Catherine Winns, heard exclamations in German, which she did not understand. When the police agent reached the room the murderer threatened to shoot him if he entered. He then went for assistance, and in the interval Mr. Ernst blew his brains out. M. Bachem had already received a letter announcing his intention, coupled with a wish to be incinerated without any religious rites, and asking that Mme. Englander's funeral expenses should be defrayed out of his estate if no other person came forward. The letter refers to a will in the hands of the solicitor of Reinsch, Endes and Co., of Manchester, of which he was the head manager. Mr. Ernst, who was fifty-six years of age, was a native of Chicago and of German extraction. He took out letters of British naturalisation three years ago. Mme. Englander's reason for refusing to marry him was the fact that he was judicially separated from his wife, whom he had treated with harsh cruelty.

The Identity of the so-called Edward Smith is now established. The anthropometric service in London is scarcely less petfect than that of Paris, and when M. Bertillon forwarded the measurements and portrait to Scotland Yard the authorities there had no difficulty in identifying the Prisoner as Henry Gilmour, a notorious criminal. After serving long terms of imprisonment in Australia he pursued his nefarious career in London, where he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Last year he was liberated on ticket of leave. Since the outrage on Mme. Kolb he has scarcely opened his mouth. He is not at all depressed, and eats with a good appetite. Mme Kolb's condition causes grave disquietude. The wound in the neck is assuming a gangrenous character and there is a renewal of delirium.

Another love affair has resulted in the death of Mlle. Angele Lefebvre, who was the mistress of M. Pierre Pujadas, a young sculptor. Mlle. Lefebvre, who was slightly older than her lover, was afflicted with jealousy, and on one occasion would have poisoned the sculptor if a friend who happened to know of her resolve had not thrown away the mixture of sublimate of mercury which was in some coffee. The couple had been enjoying themselves at ginger-bread fair. In the early morning the neighbours were startled by several reports of firearms. On breaking open the door they found the sculptor in a pool of blood. He had been shot four times. Three bullets had entered the skull. The doctors fear that M. Pujadas will not recover. Mlle. Lefebvre, who thought her victim was dead, then swallowed some poison, and to make assurance doubly sure fired a bullet into her ear. She died an hour afterwards in the hospital.

As "La Pente Douce," M. Venderem's piece, notwithstanding its merits and the acting of Mme. Rejane, did not attract audiences to the Vaudeville, the management has hastened the production of the expected work of M. Paul Hervieu, of the latest psychic group of play-wrights, entitled "La Course du Flambeau." The subject is a harrowing one. Three generations are portrayed: Mme. Fontenais, a grand-mocher, whose own past has been sad, Mme. Sabine Reval, a widow who has been ruined by her husband, and her daughter, Marie Jeanne, an impressionable girl of seventeen. Mme. Revel, for her daughter's sake, declines an offer of marriage from M. Stangy, an American, to whom she is deeply attached, and the latter takes her refusal as unalterable, and recrosses the Atlantic. He has hardly embarked when Marie Jeanne tells her mother that she is hopelessly in love with a young engineer, named Didier, and insists on her parental consent. The marriage turns out unhappily. The grandmother, who has sworn to her husband on his death-bed that she would never tamper with the rest of her fortune, refuses to help. The next scene lies in the Engadine, where Stangy arrives, and supplies the funds to pay the creditors. But the grandmother dies suddenly, and the curtain falls on the words, "I have saved my daughter, and lost my mother." Mme. Rejan's half-matronly conception of the mother's role is another triumph, and it is to be hoped that "La Course du Flambeau" will be more fortunate than its predecessors. This is all the more desirable, as it contains none of the illicit spice of its predecessors.

The death of General Gras from apoplexy is announced. He was the inventor of the rifle called after him, and the owner of the Chablis vineyards in Lower Burgundy. Death surprised him at his residence there. His rifle brought him a large fortune. It has been for twelve years the only one in use in the French Army. Gras was one of the few inventors of eminence who passed through the Polytechnic School. He was an artillery officer, and as such, served in the Italian campaign. He studied the alterations that it behoved the French Army to make in firearms. Gras was then at the head of the State manufactory for Chassepots at Julle. The firearms turned out there were too heavy, and of a too complex mechanism. He saw how to remedy these defects. When the Technical Commission at the War Office discarded the Chassepot Gras offered his model, and it was accepted, but he had to wait until General Boulanger entered office for an order to supply the entire army with Gras rifles. This order was given in 1886, and led to the Schnaebele affair. To be quick about the work he had on hand he went to the United States to buy machinery. This circumstance greatly exercised Bismarck, aroused his suspicions, and impelled him to try and pick a quarrel with France before the troops were fully armed with Gras-Lebel rifles.

Brozik, the eminent Bohemian painter, died to-day at his residence in the Rue Ponthieu in his fiftieth year. He was born at Pilsen, studied at Munich under a French master, and came to Paris thirty-four years ago to study. He lost no time in distinguishing himself, inasmuch as two years after his arrival he exhibited a big historical painting at the Salon. The subject was the Embassy sent by Ladislas of Bohemia to Charles VII., King of France. A master's hand was visible in it, but the treatment and feeling were exotic and not to the French taste, so it won only a second medal, but it was bought by the director of Fine Arts in Berlin to be placed in the museum there. Brozik required a big canvas to be at his best, or he thought he did. This prevented wealthy amateurs giving him orders. He only cared for historical and Bohemian subjects. He was appointed ten years ago director of Fine Arts at Prague, and went to reside there, but the climate did not agree with him. The Emperor of Austria was a great admirer of Brozik, granted him a patent of nobility, sat to him many times for his portrait, sent him handsome presents, and wished him to try his hand at fresco. Brozik took his advice, and decorated in that style the hall of the Prague Hotel de Ville. The Institute of France elected him a member. His health greatly suffered from the sequelæ of fevers that attacked him in Bohemia, and he found that he must come back to Paris to live. The cure, as it turns out, did not answer.

According to the last census there are eleven families and 75 persons living in the Palace of the Elysee. Four of the families are those of the civil and military secretaries. One is that of M. Loubet's valet, who is married to Madame Loubet's femme de chambre. The others are the families of door porters, ushers, and of the cook, whose wife and son are also employed in the kitchen. It may be of interest to know that the whole of the expenses connected with the President's household and and establishment are covered by £60,000 a year. M. Loubet lives with great dignity, and his entertainments have an air of imposing splendour that one does not find in many of the Royal palaces of Europe. Nothing whatever is spent on what might be called a court. There are no titled lords and ladies to wait on the Head of the State and his wife, and the ushers, who wear the old fashioned black Court dress, might serve on the stage of the Francais for noblemen in attendance on a bygone King of France. The concerts at the Elysee are strikingly brilliant, but those who sing there come from the subsidised theatres, and they cost the President nothing. In proportion to his income the President gives away perhaps more money in charity than any King or Emperor in Europe.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENA AT SEA.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

OF the many strange sights that fall to the lot of mariners to occasionally witness in the course of their comings and goings there is perhaps none more so than that variously known to sailors as St. Elmo's fire, corporsant, and compresant. Its effect when seen by sailors for the first time is described as awe-inspiring, and, indeed, so panic-stricken with fear have crews been known to become that men have gone mad with fright and have thrown themselves overboard. There is certainly something extremely uncanny in these floating mystical lights, which are usually the precursors of bad weather, and which look as if they came out of a spirit world. Sailors are notoriously superstitious and their idea of these strange lights is that they are the spirits of departed seamen who for their sins have been doomed to haunt the seas, and there is a feeling which can never be dispelled that the ship over which a "corporsant" settles is sooner or later bound to meet with bad luck in some form or other. Michael Scott, Dana, Fennimore Cooper, and contemporaneous nautical writers such as Clark-Russell and F. T. Bullen, have all given descriptions of this remarkable sight in their works from which it seems that the South Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans are the places where it is usually to be seen. The North Atlantic has, however, furnished a case recently in which the phenomenon struck terror to the hearts of a crew. The Cunarder Lucania, from New York, which arrived at Queenstown, brought particulars of the arrival at New York of the Bristol Liner, Exeter City, from Bristol and Swansea, after a protracted and eventful passage lasting seventeen days. For four days the liner was enveloped in a blinding snowstorm. At midnight on the seventh day out from Swansea the crew experienced a remarkable phenomenon which struck them with terror. It was blowing a hurricane, when suddenly the masts and rigging were illuminated with light known to mariners as St. Elmo's fire. The lights were globular and about four inches in diameter. Scores of them were in the rigging, and they appeared at intervals of a minute for a considerable period. Their brilliance illuminated the ship and sea for a long distance. Many members of the crew were panic-stricken with fear, and would not remain on deck. The terror was added to by the howling of the wind in a frightful volume and just before the lights disappeared, there was a terrific explosion overhead, felling to the deck the men on watch. An able seaman named J. Klondike disappeared during the night, and it is assumed that he jumped overboard through fright. This account is like many others that have been given to the public with the exception that the disappearance of the lights was accompanied by a terrific explosion which may or may not have been a peal of thunder.

MORE BOER PRISONERS FOR AHMEDNAGAR.

The second batch of Boer prisoners for Ahmednagar, numbering nearly 500, with an escort of 12 officers and 106 non-commissioned officers and men, are on their way to India, in the transport Manilla. The vessel left Durban on the 6th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 21st instant.

THE S. S. SOBRAON.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

THE Superintendent, P. and O. Company, Bombay has received news by telegram that all hope of saving the s. s. "Sobraon" has been abandoned.

THE MONSOON AT COLOMBO.

THE Colombo agents of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., agents of the B. I. S. N. Co., have wired to the Bombay Office yesterday as under :—

"Monsoon burst."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain T Leigh, which is expected to arrive in Bombay at day light on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Abernethy Mr	Lloyd Mr J
Barnard Mr H C	Lane Mr S
Beale Mr F	Mitchell Mr
Crommelin Capt	Munshi Abdul Karim
Dennis Mr	Morse Major W
Gleeson Mr J	McColl Mr A
Gordon Col and Mrs	Muscroft Mrs
Gunn Mr A F	Mariott Mrs
Godfrey Capt	Powells Lieut J A
Harrison Mr A	Robertson Mr G
Henan Mr	Raymond Miss K
Jones Lt-Col F	Twigg Major R

The recent heavy rain in the north has caused tremendous rise in the Indus river, and Dehra Ghazi Khan has been in imminent danger. At Attock there was 6 feet on the 4th, 13 feet on the morning of the 5th, 21 feet on the evening of the same day and 32 feet yesterday. At Dehra Ghazi Khan the river rose from 320 feet on the 3rd to 330 feet on the 7th, and a rise to 11 feet is expected. This sudden rise is quite unprecedented, and the heads of the bounds were only being held with difficulty on Tuesday.

INDIAN CRICKETERS I HAVE MET.

III.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THERE are few better all-round players in India than W. E. Moran the Calcutta C. C. crack who for the last ten years has been one of the leading players in Bengal. A finished batsman, combining great defence with plenty of hitting power, his cricket is always pleasant to watch and of the numerous occasions on which I have seen him at the wickets I cannot recall one where he has failed to score. Two of his best years for the C. C. C. as a batsman have been 1898-99. In the latter year in particular he was in great form and his century against the Madras team will not readily be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to be present at the Eden Gardens ground on that day. That year was a great one in the annals of Calcutta Cricket and to Moran fell the double honour of heading the batting and bowling averages for the greatest number of matches. As a bowler he is quite in the front rank in the Indian acceptation of the term and the splendid services he has rendered the C. C. C. in this department of the game alone would entitle him to the highest eulogium. He was home on leave all last season and was consequently unable to assist the club, but has now returned to India and will be able to play next cold weather.

Another Calcutta players who has been very prominently before the Indian cricket public of late years is J. D. Guise who last year performed the unique feat in Indian cricket of scoring over 1,000 runs and taking over 100 wickets. It is perhaps as a batsman that he is best known and last season in the absence of C. Wigram, J. B. Wood, W. E. Moran and several other leading C. C. C. players the value of his services to the club were incalculable. He is a batsman of the quick run-getting order when the wicket favours his style of play, but on some wickets his cricket is a little slow to watch and he can scarcely be regarded as a batsman who can force the game when the conditions are in favour of the bowlers. As a bowler he has a nice easy action and can keep up an end all day without tiring. His pace is slow to medium and when he keeps a good length batsmen find it difficult to score off him, but he is unfortunately given in the course of a match to sending down a number of bad length balls which make him somewhat expensive. His out-felding is very fine and in this department of the game he has very few equals in Calcutta. His earlier cricket training was received at either Loretto or Fettes—I am not sure which—and he is a keen sportsman.

A. R. Higgell of the Bengal Civli Service, now stationed in Behar, was in the Malvern College XI of 1896, with P. H. Latham, K. H. Foster, W. V. Foster, C. J. Burnup, W. W. Lowe and C. H. Ransome, which was unquestionably the best team Malvern have ever turned out. As a batsman he did well that year coming through the season with an average of over 25 and having one innings of a hundred to his credit. At Cambridge he played in the freshmen's match but owing to the large number of promising young public school cricketers up that year did not attract the attention of the authorities. Nearly all his cricket in India has been played for the Behar Wanderers which team he accompanied to Calcutta in 1899. He did not meet with much success on that occasion, a result probably due to want of practice. The way he shaped at the wickets in the match against Madras, however, suggested better things and given opportunities of regular practice there can be no doubt that he would develope into a very fine batsman. Like all old Malvernians his fielding was irreproachable. In this department of the game I have noticed, without desiring to be invidious, that the Scottish Schools Loretto and Fettes and a few of the English Schools particularly Malvan, Marlborough, and Winchester, appear to pay more attention to the training of the boys.

M. O'C. Tandy, who last year played in the Presidency Match at Poona and who is this year playing for Simla, is a cricketer with a considerable reputation. At Tonbridge School and later at the Royal Military Academy Woolwich he scored consistently. Most of his cricket in India has been played in the Punjab, where he has knocked up several fine scores and at the present time he is one of the best cricketers in the Army in India. In the field he is a most useful man in any position and can keep wicket with success as he has shown on more than one occasion recently.

A. Edgington was one of the Madras team that visited Calcutta in 1899 and in the matches against Calcutta and Behar Wanderers batted in a style that very much impressed Calcutta lovers of the game. In matches at Ootacamund he has invariably been successful, both as a bat and bowler,—for he is an all-round player—while in the cold weather at Madras in all the principal matches during the last eight years he has rarely failed to distinguish himself. In the event of it being necessary to select a team representative of the Madras Presidency Edgington would be one of the first choices.

E. L. French, the doyen of Punjab cricket, is one of the most popular players I have met in India. For the last sixteen years he has participated in nearly every match of importance played at Lahore and Simla and as a batsman and wicked-keeper has earned a considerable reputation. He generally goes in first and for the first half dozen overs or so gives one the impression of being a player who if he succeeded in topping single figures might consider himself lucky. This, however, is only one of his careful methods and he is never really uncomfortable at the wickets although his style is not a taking one. When once allowed to take the measure of the bowling he hits out right merrily and has on several occasions topped the century. He is perhaps one of the best judges of a run in India and, I believe, in the course of his lengthy career as a cricketer in India has only twice been run out. As a wicket-keeper he is in my opinion still one of the best in this country. The Anandale ground at Simla is not an easy one to keep wicket against fast bowlers like C. Wigram, Reynolds, and C. T. Allen, yet in 1899 French, in an innings of over 250 in which the above bowlers were pegging them in as hard as they knew, only gave away 11 extras, half of which were leg byes. At the present time he only has two superiors in this position, E. H. Bray, and Captain Hutchinson. He received his earlier cricket training at Marlborough and was in the XI for two years.

Another player well-known in Punjab Cricket is R. L. Ricketts, the old Wykehamist and contemporary C. Wigram. In Simla Cricket during the last four years he has scored consistently, among his innings being several of over a hundred. Standing well over six feet he has a tremendous reach which he makes full use of and smoothers balls which another batsman would require to play with the greatest care. For easy style and grace he probably has not an equal in India and he is one of those players of whom it may be said that first-class cricket at home lost a promising recruit when he chose the army as a profession. He will be playing for Simla a little later on in the season.

R.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of those interested in the encouragement of ambulance work in India was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall under the presidency of Mr. Sheppard, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner. Major Yate gave a brief address on the duties to be performed by the local centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association and the meeting then proceeded to elect a Provisional Committee, upon which the following ladies and gentlemen were appointed :—Mr. Sheppard, President; Colonel Hatch, I.M.S.; Miss Benson, M. D.; Colonel Harwood, R. A. M. C.; Mrs. Slater, Miss Bradley, M.D.; Miss Atkinson; Miss Cursetjee; Mr. Jivanjee Mody; Mr. Johnston; Mr. Flolliot Powell; Mr. A. Muirhead; Sir Balchandra Krishna; Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson; Mr. Hartley Kennedy; (Commissioner of Police); Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed; Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Mr. Rastomjee Merwanjee Patel; Mr. T. W. Cuffe; Colonel Olivier, R. E.; Mr. Wenden; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Captain Pritchard and Mr. G. Lund, Joint Honorary Secretaries, and Messrs. King, King and Co., Honorary Treasurers and Bankers. It is hoped to form a class of instruction in First Aid to the Injured.

THE CALCUTTA MYSTERY.

MR. ROSS DEFENDS THE NURSE.

MR. G. F. ROSS has addressed a letter three columns long to the Calcutta papers on the subject of the death of his child. In the course of it he writes :—

As to the girl's character. Undoubtedly the divorce proceedings at home show that she does not bear an unblemished character. Personally I blame her more for her folly in carrying on with a "gentleman" in Calcutta when my wife had given her some good advice on entering our service, than I do for not having taken my wife into her confidence regarding the home proceedings.

The fact remains, however, that the girl in Court when asked in cross-examination re her intimacy with this gentleman, and being warned by the Court that she need not answer the question unless she liked, answered the truth, which was against her.

We have every reason to be more than pleased with her care of our son, as my wife has tasted to the Magistrate. I frankly admit that had I known she was carrying on I should have dismissed her unless the matter was ended.

As regards the post mortem held by Dr. Browne. He undoubtedly left part of his duty unfulfilled and I am sorry, for his sake that he should have listened to my request not to dis-figure the child. My request was natural, for my wife's sake. It was to the police a very open question at first whether a post mortem was necessary. However, in view of the exhumation later I cannot understand why the police allowed all that time to pass when, in their minds, (vide their action in Court,) there was a possibility of poison being found. I can only conjecture that their theory of poison was only formed immediately before the enquiry. What then did they think was the cause of death before the yarrived at this theory? If the theory of the child having been overlain, then what made them change it for the poison theory? I have my own theories as to the reason of their action in pressing for exhumation. I know the result, as far as my wife's health is concerned, has been very trying to her.

The Magistrate in his finding has apparently made no reference whatever to the two interviews the girl had with Mr. James. I infer, therefore, that he discredits her statements. Both my wife and myself took her down on both occasion. On the first occasion when we had left the compound (the girl was fearfully upset) she said to us "stop at the telegraph office and telegraph to Mr. —— at once. I must see him." We did not do so. Later in the day, at my request he called, and made a statement regarding his intimacy with the girl, and which I see no reason to doubt. That day the girl told us about the divorce proceedings. We also had legal advice regarding the interview which was alleged to be fixed for the following morning when he took the nurse down the second morning we passed Mr. Halliday (Deputy Commissioner) driving in a southerly direction past the United Service Club. Almost before we had arrived at the portico of Mr. James' house Mr. Halliday was there also. He went upstairs and came down later with Mr. James. During the interview Mr. Halliday was outside and, to my mind displayed considerable anxiety in his manner. He then asked me what no police officer had yet asked me—did I believe in the truth of the girl's statement? I replied in the affirmative, and he then said the medical testimony did not bear this out. My reply was that if Dr. Browne's post mortem report was different to the burial certificate handed to me, there was evidently something peculiar. He then said he referred to the girl's injuries, and I replied "Who is to decide when Doctors disagree?" When the girl came out, Mr. James patted her on the back and said "This poor girl has been telling me her troubles."

In cross-examination regarding her medicines, etc., the girl was handed a medicine bottle, containing a small quantity of dark fluid (perhaps Laudanum). This bottle, when taken from the house, contained only the dregs of the child's mixture. She was asked if she kept "laudanum in a bottle like that" to which she said "certainly not." No further questions were asked by the police regarding this bottle.

The nurse was taken to Howrah to see a man caught by the police after having assaulted a European driving in his tum-tum. Her action in regard to the identification of this man at Howrah is, to my midd, a strong point in her favour. Had she been guilty would she not have jumped at the chance of thrusting the guilt on a man who so exactly tallied with her description to the police? She, however, although she would not say he was not the man, would not swear to him as she considerd it a most serious matter to swear to his identification when she was not absolutely sure.

Would she not also have jumped at the chance of the offer alleged to have been made by Mr. James? Would it not have cleared her to a certain extent in the eyes of the public, and allowed her to have got off without having her unfortunate past dragged to light?

When the news of the child's death was broken to her, and after she had got over her first outburst of tears she said "I am as much that child's murderer as the man who did it; I had no right to go into the bathroom without taking the child with me or without first having pushed back the door clips" (to keep the door open). To my mind these are not the words, which would have been used by a guilty person, although to an unreasoning mind they might appear self-accusing. Mr. Bell was present when the news was broken to the girl.

When the police found the apparent discrepancy regarding Mr. Smith's tum-tum, Mr. Bell took her statement again "re" the gharry and in the presence of Dr. Moses. "He asked Dr. Moses to sign the statement as having been made in his presence," which he did. This is the only statement, I am aware of taken by the police which was signed by any person other than a Police officer.

My dogs are sharp dogs and were not tied up and slept in our room. As a matter of fact, however, the small dog was not even roused after the occurrence when there was plenty of noise. My wife herself roused the dog off its cushion towards 7 or 8 A.M. My other dog did not leave the room when my wife rushed out. (a most unusual thing), but came out when I rushed out. This together with the fact that my wife slept that night as she had not slept for months, points to the possibility of some tampering with food having taken place. Could the girl have tampered with the food?

When the girl was well enough to look through her things she discovered that a gold curb brooch was missing from the drawer of the dressing table and a gold safety pin placed in the pincushion on the dressing table by my wife on the evening of the 25th March, was also missing. The Magestrate in his finding has apparently not referred to the disappearance of the missing boxes and jewellery. I infer therefore, that if they existed (the jewellery did) they have been made away with. Could the girl have disposed of them, and, if so, why has not a thorough search been made for the jewelry which is known to have existed?

I have commented upon points in the Magistrate's finding as published in the newspapers, and trust therefore that their copy is fairly correct. The newspaper reports of the, proceedings at the enquiry were not, unfortunately, correct in every detail.

If this girls has concocted her tale then it must be admitted that she has brains far above the average. To have concocted such an elaborate tale, (which, to my mind, has not been shaken), and to have left her bodice on the verandah, left the chick up

THE KALIAN RIOT CASE.

SENTENCE REVERSED.

THE above riot case arose out of the Ganpati Melas of the year 1899 at Kalian. The case had been tried before Mr. Monteath, Assistant Collector of Bhiwandee Prant, who was specially selected to try the cases. The appellant Parbhakar Kashinath Oak, a Brahmin and a Merchant of Kalian, was convicted by the Magistrate together with 6 other of voluntarily causing hurt, an offence punishable under section 323 I. P. Code and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.60, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month. The Magistrate further ordered that out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 20 should be paid to Mahomed Amin, and Rs. 5 to Abdulla Khan by way of compensation. Against the conviction, the accused Parbhakar Kashinath Oak filed an appeal in the court of Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, District Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana. When the appeal came on for hearing Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law instructed by Rao Bahadur Acharya, Public Prosecutor of Thana, appeared for the crown and Mr. Setlur, Advocate, with Mr. Thosar, Pleader, represented the appellant. Mr. Tipnis in discharging the accused said: "There is no doubt whatever that the complainants were hurt near the Masjid in a fight which took place between some Hindus and Mahomedans, at the time of the Ganpati procession. The principal question for determination is whether the appellant voluntarily caused the hurt or abetted the causing thereof. The appellant is a respectable Hindu gentleman of Kalian. It is proved beyond any doubt that he is a man of position and influence and had nothing to gain and everything lose by taking part in such party fights which are usually sought for by the scum of either community. It is also a proved fact that the appellant had undertaken before the authorities that the Mela processions would commit no harm. He was practically the leader of the Melas, and as the Lower Court puts it "he was more or less informally responsible for the good conduct of the Melas.' On the previous day there was a disturbance of some sort between the communities. The fair inference from the position, respectability and responsibility of the appellant is that he would not openly and in person take part in the fight in question. The learned Magistrate in the court below observes with respect to this argument thus: "I can only say that he appears to have been intensely interested in the Ganpati processions, and that in the very evident state of party feeling existing at the time I think it very likely." There is no doubt that the appellant was more than ordinarily interested in the Ganpati processions, for he was apparently the leader or organiser of the Melas, but on the other hand the learned Magistrate did not give sufficient weight to the circumstance that he was not an irresponsible fanatic, but had undertaken a responsibility for the good conduct of the Melas, and his responsibility was accepted by the authorities. It is to my mind difficult to suppose that such a man would in spite of the "evident state of party feeling" commit a barefaced assault upon Mahomedans with his own hands. It is therefore essential to note what part the accused No. 2 is alleged to have taken in fights. For the sake of brevity I shall quote here a passage from the Lower Court's judgment which describes the general aspect of the occurrence:—The allegation of the complainants is that on September 16,1899 they had been worshipping towards evening in a mosque called the Kalli Musjid at Kalian, and were coming out of it as a Ganpaty Mela, part of final Ganpaty procession was passing on the way to the Shevat Tank. The Bangi of the Musjid endeavoured to stop the Mela, but was pushed aside, and the accused No. 2 assaulted the complainants with a cry of "Landyala Mara," one after another. This incited the rest of the accused to do so with the result that both complainants were injured,—the second severely. Accused No. 2 then called to the Police some of whom were stationed not far off and directed them to arrest the two complainants, which they did. This story is supported, with various discrepancies as to details, by four witnesses."

I shall not here refer to important discrepancies, but I add to the above description by stating from evidence that the appellant and the other accused were armed with sticks, that it was the appellant who first struck with a stick both complainants. It is admitted by them that the Bangi who first came out to object was not beaten, but only pushed aside, whereas two unoffending Mussalmans who were descending the masjid steps were mercilessly belaboured with sticks, and though they did nothing before or after the assault the appellant handed them over to the policemen who without any inquiry, and in spite of their obvious injuries, took them in custody. Notwithstanding the able arguments of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin I am unable to accept this evidence as true in so far as accused No. 2 is concerned. In the first place the customary and the prescribed route for the procession was by the road on the back of Masjid, and there is abudant and satisfactory evidence to prove that most of, if not all the processions, went by that route. Supposing for a moment that for some reason or other some Hindus went by the road passing the front of the Masjid and the quarrel arose on that side, it is difficult to believe that the appellant who well knew which route ought to be taken, and how his party were at fault on that point, would take the initiative to beat complainants absolutely without any reason whatever. The appellant was responsible for the conduct of all the Melas, and it is only fair to presume that if a fight broke out, he would be the first man to see that at all events it did not assume the proportions of a general riot, and would naturally see most of the processions took the usual route. That he was not is alleged to have done by the defence witnesses who say that accused No. 2 was not at all seen going towards the front of the Masjid by the other road. As I shall further on show the Lower Court has given no satisfactory reason for altogether setting aside the defence-evidence. On the face of the prosecution evidence it seems incredible that the appellant should have first disobeyed the directions as to the route, and then perpetrated tals utter disregard of rules by pushing aside the objecting Bangi and striking with his own hands the two complainants. No personal animus of the appellant against the complainants is either alleged or proved. But on the other hand the direct motive for the complainants charging the appellant is quite plain. He was the leader of the Melas and the complainants might have thought that along with the actual assailants the Hindu leader of the Melas should also be accused of a leading part in the scuffle so as to thoroughly discredit the Mela affair and put an effectual stop to further aggressions, if any, on the part of the Hindus. That such a motive would powerfully act upon the complainant's mind I have little doubt, and if the evident state of the party feeling has any bearing upon the case then the argument based upon it all cuts both ways.

It is however not upon mere probability that I should decide the case. It will be borne in mind that complainants and their witnesses in the evidence before the Lower Court expressly stated that in consequence of the Bangi having objected to accused No. 2 and others going by the front of the Masjid the quarrel began, and it was then that accused No 2 pushed aside Bangi and beat complainants. The first thing which strikes me as most suspicious is this. The Bangi was not beaten by any Hindu. He would have been the first Musalmaan to be attacked when he should be allowed to go unhurt, and why the complainants should have been selected by the appellant for the attack passes my comprehension. The introduction of the Bangi in the story is a pure fiction as is clear from the fact in the original complaint there is no mention of this incident at all. On the contrary the first allegation was that the complainants came out to seen what the noise was about, and then the appellant assaulted them, and this allegation was later on in the examination of the complainant amplified by the statement that the quarrel arose in consequence of a few Musalman boys remonstrating with the Melas at Naka for playing music. In para. 10 of his judgment the learned magistrate tried to explain away the inconsistency in various ways, but the following is the only reasonable explanation of it. I quote, the magistrates words "Again the Bangi's interference may be an embellishment derived from the fact that he had been assaulted the night before for remonstrating with a Mela in very much the same way. Casting my remarks to the case as formulated against the appellant it is plain that if the Bangi incident is discredited, the reason for the appellant to commence an attack with his own hands and by instigating others in front of the Masjid steps must fall to the ground. It is at this place and at this time and under these circumstances that the complainants bring the accused No. 2 on the foreground of this prosecution as a prime mover, and when all these are doubtful in accuracy, it seems to me that the evidence for the prosecution requires to be carefully scrutinized as regards the appellant. There is no doubt that a disturbance took place and in the course of it the two complainants were injured It is by no means certain that this was on the steps of the front door of the Masjid and indeed the learned Magistrate was content to take it that the place was some where near the Masjid. Supposing for a moment that it was "near the Masjid that the complainants were hurt, I cannot follow the reasoning of the lower court that the prosecution as regards accused No. 2 is not, so far as I can see, rebutted by the cross-examination or by the statement made by the witnesses for the defence. Accused No. 2 is well known to most people of Kalian. The prosecution witnesses know him by name and sight, and therefore there is not the least chance of any one of them making any mistake as to his identification. But there are other means to test the accuracy of the evidence besides the probabilities of the case. One way is to see if the witnesses agree as to the cause of the quarrel, and the place of it, there it is apparent that the former statements are inconsistent with the present story. Another way is to see whether the complainants suggested to the Police or to the Magistrate immediately after the occurrence that the whole disturbance was due to the initial assault and instigation of the appellant. Now the Magistrate and the Police who were on the spot say nothing of the kind. I should hesitate to accept readily arguments impeaching the good faith of public officers in the manner as Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin hints. It is hard to believe that the appellant had the audacity to direct the Police to take the complainants into custody and the Police to be ready tools in his hands for the discharge of their public duties. Then it would be right to compare the weight of the defence evidence with that of the prosecution evidence. The learned Magistrate admits and this has been conceded by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin that the evidence for the defence "consists of statements made by a number of respectable and well educated persons most of them Vakils belonging to Kalyan. I believe they have stated to the best of their recollection what they saw and to the best of their belief what they think they saw. I have not the slightest doubt of the good faith of any of them. All of these witnesses say that accused No. 2 was not in front of the Masjid nor anywhere on the road leading to it, and they did not see him mix in the fight. When this evidence is compared with that of the prosecution, it is difficult to prefer the latter on any ground whatever, and yet the lower court discredits the whole evidence even as regards accused No. 2 for the reasons mentioned by him in the concluding portion of para. 10 and para. 11 of his judgment. I am unable to appreciate them. It is perfectly true that in most cases it is hopeless to expect well educated persons to have the same impressions of what they witnessed a long time ago, But though some details may be differently stated by different witnesses yet, when the issue is as to the identification of a well known and hitherto law abiding man mixing in a fight and conducting the attack in person and by instigation, he would be a prominent object of observation. I cannot therefore agree with the Lower Court in holding that "the witnesses were not in a position to state positively that accused No. 2 was not there when complainants were assaulted." On the contrary each witness for the defence stated what accused No. 2 was doing and where he was seen by him at the time of observation. This evidence is summarized in para. 11 of the Lower Court's judgment. It is quite possible that accused No. 2 was in different places and doing different things while the disturbance was going on. These cannot be descrepancies nor can they justify the rejection of the evidence "in toto" after this certificate of good faith which the Lower Court gave the witnesses. A point has been made that the defence witnesses do not recollect to have seen either of the complainants at the time of the disturbance. Now the complainants are insignificant men, not known by name or sight to all the witnesses. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin says that many other Mahomedans were hurt at that time and in a confused crowd it is quite possible for witnesses not to have directed their attention to the complainants in particular. In my opinion the Lower Court failed to give the evidence for the defence such weight as it deserved. On the whole, both on the probability and direct evidence I hold that it has not been proved that the appellant caused hurt to the complainants, or abetted the causing thereof. For the above reasons I reverse the conviction recorded against and the sentence passed upon the appellant, Prabhakar Kashinath Oak, and acquit him. The fine paid by him should be refunded to the appellant."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the Provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 in the office of the Secretay appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th April, 1901:—William Samuel Lapworth, manufacturer, of Victoria Street Works, Sheffield, England. Improvements in mechanism for actuating the hand brakes of railway vehicles. George Jones Atkins, metallurgical chemist, of the Laboratory, Ruskin Road, Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex England. Improvements in the electrolysis of chlorides of metals of the alkalies and alkaline earths for the purpose of obtaining chloroline and apparatus therefor. George Jones Atkins, metallurgical chemist, of the Laboratory, Ruskin road, Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, England. Improvements in the manufacture of chlorine, and in the employment there of for bleaching, for disinfecting, for the treatment of metals and metallic ores and so forth. Fred. Ford Dow mechanician, of the City of Fredericton, County of York in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada. Improvement in vapour lamps or burners. Hab and Son, engineers and lock manufacturers, of 51, Champatola 1st Lane, Calcutta. A padlock called the "Demon Padlock." Hab and Son, engineers and lock manufacturers of 51, Champatola 1st Lane, Calcutta. A padlock called the "Scorpion Padlock." Thomas Macalpine, Doctor of Science and Research chemist of Chiswick, England Improvements in the refining of oils. Harriet Emily Bradley, gentlewoman, of Howrah, Bangal. A combined water or conservancy cart. Mower and Company, general merchants, engineers, iron founders, etc., of Kamakaset Rangoon. A floating rice mill to be designated "The Mower and Co. patient floating rice mill." Henry Elworthy, manager and agent of the firm of Messrs. F. & C. Osler, of Birmingham, carrying on buisness as Electric Light Engineers, at No. 12, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. A safety suspender for use with electric ceiling fans or punkahs. Patrick M. Joseph, Assistant Port Conservator, Beypur, Malabar District. A specific for the prevention of sudden death by heart disease.

THE KOREAN CRISIS.

MR. MCLEAVY BROWN STANDS FIRM.

ON the 24th ult. the Korean Government sent a message to Mr. J.M. Brown, the Chief Commissioner of Customs for Korea, to resign within three days. Mr. Brown refused, and appealed to the British Minister, who protested to the Korean Government against the action and secured Mr. Brown to keep his position.

The cause of the trouble is as follows:

The Korean Government wanted to have the ground which is Mr. Brown's property for the extention of the Imperial palace, and Mr. Brown refused at once. The Government on learning of the refusal of Mr. Brown proposed to dismiss him from the customs. Mr. Brown made his contract for five years, only last summer, 1900.

On the 28th ult. Mr. Yoshikawa, one of the prominent Japanese merchants, protested against the Korean Government for not ordering all the Koreans living in Rose Island to leave theplace at the earliest moment.

The Government refused to order it and said they had not sold this island to him. But Mr. Yoshikawa brought authority from Prince Yi Cha Sing, late Minister of the Foreign Department and, therefore Mr. Yoshikawa offered him a sum of £100 000 for the damage. The price he ipaid is only £10,000. It is said that this affair is simply a swindle on the part of the merchants as he never expected to have this island all for himself, as part of the ground belongs to the Standard Oil Co. of New York, which has two enormous godowns, and the American Mine and Electric Railway Co. also has a godown.

The Russian men-of-war "Rossia" and Admiral Nakimaif arrived in Chemulpo on the morning of the 28th from Masampo. Tha Admiral accompanied by the Russian Minister and Band from the ship went up to Seoul that morning. "New Press."

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee for British India,

TRAGIC INCIDENT IN YOKOHAMA.

FOREIGNER COMMITS SUICIDE,

SHORTLY after 11 o'clock on April 19, when traffic was active in Main Street, Yokohama, the passers-by both in rikishas and on foot in the neighbourhood of the Chartered Bank's former premises and the Normal Dispensary, were startled by a sharp report, and a moment later it was seen that a middle-aged foreigner had shot himself with a pistol just above the left eye, and had fallen on the sidewalk immediately in front of the first-named building. The wounded man was quickly carried into the Normal Dispensary, whither Dr. Eldridge repaired in a very short space of time and did all that was possible under the circumstances before the patient could be removed to the hospital. The man was a Spaniard named Pastor, 41 years of age, who arrived on the 14th ult. for the purpose of succeeding Mr. J. Puig of No. 30, as local agent of the Campania General de Tabacos de Filipinas, Mr. Puig being on the eve of departure. He died next night, without regaining consciousness. It seems that Mr. Pastor was at Yokohama a year ago on business connected with the company, and remained some four months. On that occasion it is reported that he told the Spanish Consul that he intended to shoot himself. He did not, however, carry out his resolution at that time. Again a few days ago, he repeated this intention to the Spanish Consul, who apparently never took the matter seriously from the first.

Mr. Pastor visited the Daiichi Ginko, accompanied by Mr. Gil, to transfer Mr. Puig's account to himself. Mr. Gil informs us that when they entered the bank, they asked to see the manager, and that before the latter arrived, Mr. Pastor, without a word of warning, turned away and abruptly left the premises. Mr. Gil being thus forced to remain behind and apologise to the manager as best he could for this display of eccentricity. He then overtook Mr. Pastor walking towards the settlement, and he noticed that during the walk his companion's manner was excited and his remarks were disjointed. Just as they passed the Chartered Bank, Mr. Pastor suddenly ran ahead five or six paces and shot himself in front of No. 78. After this, the unfortunate man only regained consciousness once and that was while lying in the Normal Dispensary. He called for Mr. Gil but when that gentleman went to him he was unable to articulate. The deceased's business affairs were in perfect order as far as is known. His salary as Agent of the Company was $3,000 a year, and his commissions must have yielded as much again. He had besides money of his own. He had been sixteen years in the service of the Company, principally in Manila.

The day before yesterday he visited the Hongkong Bank and the Chartered Bank to transfer the accounts.—"Japan Herald."

A GIRL MARVEL IN PARIS.

SHEDDING NEEDLES LIKE PLUMAGE.

THE latest Parisian marvel is a girl of sixteen summers, who is studded with needles, "like quills upon the fruitful porcupine," says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Hardly has one appeared on the surface of her skinand been carefully removed, than another pops up in another direction. For the past five days the young woman has been shedding needles, as a bird does its plumage, and still there is no end to the supply, which seems to be really inexhaustible. Many people will be inclined to be sceptical on the subject, but as a sample of queer narratives which afford material for a nine days' wonder it is at least worth relating. The heroine of this very peculiar adventure is a little "bonne" in the service of a local grocer, by whom she has been employed to look after a small child for the past six months. Until lately the girl pursued her duties in a way like the great majority of her fellow-creatures similarly situated, without attracting any particular notice. She is described as having been in the enjoyment of excellent health, and as having a discharged her duties conscientiously. Suddenly however, she has emerged in the role of a sort of human needle-case, and the eyes of Saint-Germain and of the country round are upon her. How did she, without any previous warning of the approaching eruption, bristle out from one day to another with needles? No scientific explanation is as yet volunteered. All that Julienne can say is that about five years ago she swallowed a packet of needles on the strength of a bet which she made with a girl of her own age, gaining by so doing the diminutive sum of one penny. She never felt the worse for the performance until five days ago, when she experienced prickly sensations. A needle made its appearance, head foremost, soon to be followed by another, and since that date dozens have been picked out of her soft skin. The young woman had repaired to a neighbouring chemist, who has been kindly looking after her case, and we are told that while six needles were being extracted from her arms she sudpenly exclaimed, "There is one in my ear," and as it was being pulled out in its turn she cried, "Look at my eye," and sure enough another was popping out of a corner which was speedily pierced by three more. The chemist, moreover, is represented as having declared, to the utter bewilderment of his audience, that since Thursday needles had been coming out in swarms "as in a manufactory," to borrow his expression. Every moment he was called upon to help. He had picked a score out of Julienne's hands, a dozen out of her neck, forty from her right arm, six from one of her eyes, and yet the list was by no means complete. As an ordinary packet contains twenty-five needles, this extraordinary supply is truly marvellous, but it is added that the young woman is not in the least dismayed by this wonderful experience. Such as least is the story brought to the Parisian to-day from St. Germainy's where needles would seem to be in active competition in this late spring with the tender leaves which are just sprouting on the trees.

THE TAI-YUEN-FU MARTYRS.

News has just come from China giving details of the death of Mrs. Lovitt, who was born in Singapore Her father, Revd. Alexander Grant, M. A., was four years in the Presbyterian Mission at Amoy, and afterwards for many years connected with "Bethesda" here. The Governor, Yu Hsien, ordered his executioners first to kill the Protestants. When the foreign men were finished the ladies children were taken. The executioners beheaded all the children and did it skilfully, needing only one blow: but the soldiers were clumsy, and some of the ladies suffered several cuts before death. Mrs. Lovitt was wearing her spectacless and held the hand of her little boy even when she was killed. She spoke to the people saying (says Yung Cheng a member of the Baptist Church who witnessed the last sad scenes)—"We all came to China to bring you the good news of salvation by Jesus Christ; we have done you no harm, only good; why do you treat us so?" The Roman Catholics were then led forward. The Bishop, an old man, with a long white beard, asked Yu Hsien whyhe was doing this wicked deed. The governor drew his sword and cut the Bishop across the face. The priest and nuns quickly followed him to death. In all 45 foreigners were beheaded—33 Protestants and 12 Roman Catholics.—*Straits Times* (April 27).

THE new Port dredger at Cocanada is now being put together by Mr. Sabbage, who was formerly in charge of the Godavery railway ferry. Owing to faulty packing of the parts by the manufacturers in England, damage was sustained to the extent of Rs. 10,000, which has been reported to the Secretary of State. The dredger is flat-bottomed and draws three feet of water, and is so large that it will be difficult for boats to get past her when she is dredging the channel! She appears to be urgently required for work, as an extensive shoal has recently formed within the groynes.

THE weekly fluctuations of the plague returns in the Punjab continue eccentric, and the report dated the 30th April shows an unaccountable increase, even in districts which had previously been showing steady decreases. In Jullundur district, where the two "tahsils" of Nawashahr and Phillour were infected last week, with a total of 33 cases and 5 deaths in 17 villages, the "tahsil" of Nakodar has been added this week, and the total has jumped up to 162 cases and 53 deaths in 46 villages. In Hoshiarpur district, where the two "tahsils" of Garshankar and Una were infected, with a total of 73 cases and 29 deaths in 14 villages, the "tahsil" of Hoshiarpur has been added this week and the total has risen to 118 cases and 74 deaths in 21 villages. In Gurdaspur district the Shakargarh "tahsil" remains about stationary with 140 cases and 85 deaths in 24 villages. In Sialkot district the Zafarwal "tahsil" shows a small increase to 192 cases and 141 deaths in 35 villages. Ferozepore district figures for the first time in the return, and 6 cases and 5 deaths are reported in one village in the Moga "tahsil." Taking the province as a whole, there has been a considerable total increase from 434 cases and 267 deaths in 85 villages, to 618 cases and 267 deaths in 85 villages, to 618 cases and 358 deaths in 127 villages. These weekly figures are never accompanied by any attempt at explanation, and one is left to wonder for instance why in Jullundur district only 30 per cent. of the plague cases end in death, while in Sialkot district 70 per cent. terminate fatally. In Kapurthala State there has been a decrease to 111 cases and 81 deaths in 7 villages.

GUN FLINTS.

IN these days of magazine rifles and other elaborately-designed firearms, it may be a matter of surprise to the uninitiated to learn that the flint-lock gun, invented in the sixteenth century (for mention is made of moneys paid in 1588 by the Chamberlain of Norwich to a gunsmith of that city, for changing the wheel-lock of a pistol into a flint-lock), is not quite the obsolete weapon it is generally assumed to be. In a small market town of East Anglia, called Brandon, the manufacture of gun-flints has been carried on for a great length of time, and, indeed, the trade can be said to have continued without intermission for over three hundred years. The fact of Brandon having always been the centre of what may be called the "knapping" industry, is attributable to two causes—one, that the neighbourhood of the town has been, from time immemorial, a great emporium for flint—the other, the extraordinary dexterity of the Brandon craftsmen in manipulating a somewhat refractory material. Much of their skill is undoubtedly inherited, for the fact has been pretty clearly established that the manufacture of flint implements has been continuously practised from what geologists term Neolithic times down to the present day. So recently as five years ago in the campaign against King Prempeh, of Ashanti, the native levies on our side were armed with flint-lock guns and even in the present Boer War, the difficulties of obtaining a light have led an ingenious person to place upon the market an up-to-date tinder-box, containing flint, steel, and fuse, wherewith Tommy Atkins can light his pipe on the veldt under the most adverse conditions. The honour of preparing the flints fell to knappers of Brandon.

The particular spot near Brandon whence flint has been obtained from pre-historic times is known by the name of "Grime's Graves," the latter word signifying "diggings," or "pits," while "Grime," or "Grim," probably refers to some ancient Scandinavian owner of the district. Traces of vast numbers of these pits extend over a large area. Lingheath, near Brandon, is literally honey-combed with old and new pits. On re-opening one of the former about twenty-five years ago strange to say, it was found that the method of sinking the shafts and tunnelling through the chalk rook to get at the flint must have been very similar in remote times to what it is now. The tools were, of course, different. For instance, instead of the steel miner's pick now used, one formed of the brow tine of the red-deer served the purpose of the primeval digger—one of these was actually discovered on the above occasion, with the finger marks of the workman imprinted upon it!

It will readily be understood that the demand for gun-flints is gradually but surely falling off; and it is only occasionally that orders are placed with the merchants in Brandon by Birmingham and Sheffield firms, principally for the African market. Partly in consequence of this fitful state of the trade, the flint digger works independently, each man sinking his own pit and raising his own stone, which he sells to the flint "knapper" by the cart-load of about one ton, raised in the course of a week. When an order does come along, however, it is astonishing how rapidly it is executed. The equipment of a flint "knapper" (Dutch, knappen, to crack, to crush), is, as may be supposed, quite peculiar to his occupation. If one were to look in upon him while he is at work, he would be found seated on a stool in the shed, or outhouse, attached to his dwelling. Fastened round his thigh would be several thicknesses of leather to deaden the concussion when he takes the large block upon his knee to work upon. This weighs from a quarter of a cwt, to 2 cwt. At first he taps it lightly with the quartering hammer (from three to six pounds in weight) to test the soundness of the stone. If full of cracks it flies to pieces; but if sound, the hammer rings when striking it. The stone is then broken into four quarters, little force being put into the blows, but it has to be broken so as to leave a suitable edge to flake from. It may here be mentioned that there are three stages in the process of manufacture, viz., quartering, flaking, and knapping; the first has been already described, the second operation, that of flaking, is the most difficult, requiring both skill and judgment. Many knappers are unable to flake, and few attain great proficiency in the art. The stone has to be struck at the proper angle, and with a certain degree of force, not too heavily, or the stone would be shattered, or too lightly, which would only bruise it. The outside flakes, called "shieves," which partly consists of the chalky coat, are thrown aside as waste, and when these are removed, the block assumes a polygonal form. The flakes are single or double-backed, i.e., they have either one, or two, longitudinal ridges, according to the direction of the blows of the hammer, which for this process is of a much lighter make than is the quartering hammer. The flakes being thus produced are submitted to the final process of knapping, or the forming of them into gun-flints. To effect this, a particular apparatus is used, consisting of a block, made from the bole of an elm-tree, and measuring about four feet in diameter, and from two to three feet high. On the top of this a hole is bored six inches in depth to receive a pointed iron stake of that length, which is sunk into the block up to the shoulder, on which the flake intended to be worked upon rests. The instrument used, though called a "knapping hammer," is merely a flat file into the centre of which a handle of lance wood is fixed at right angles. The knapper can tell at a glance how many gun-flints a given flake will yield. A good long one will make into four and even five gun-flints. He holds the flake lightly in the left hand, face or smooth side uppermost. The blow cuts it, the, "bulb" or "cone of percussion," as it is called, is formed on the back by the stake, and not, as might be expected, by the hammer. An average workman will knap 3,000 flints in a day of 12 hours. The gun-flints as completed are thrown into bins and kegs, none being made by measure, it should be noted, but by the eye. They are classed as "muskets," "carbines," "horse pistols," &c., of best and second best quality, those of black flint commanding the highest price, the grey and spotted varieties coming next in value. The flints are packed in tubs or sacks, each containing from 5,000 to 20,000, the prices ranging from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per thousand, and are consigned to merchants in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, and London, by whom they are shipped for foreign markets, very few being used in England. The old wild-duck shooters used flint fowling-pieces up to about 20 or 30 years ago. A single gun-flint would last a sportsman about half a day. To the soldier the misses from worn flints must have been a serious matter. "Nothing," says an old writer, "is more detrimental to the operations of a regiment than the necessity for men to quit their ranks for the purpose of either hammering or changing their flints."

GAVE OFF THE CHINA COAST.

CENTURION FOULS THE GLORY.

THE LOSS OF THE SOBRAON.

A HONGKONG telegram to the Straits paper says:—During a gale at Woosung, on Wednesday, 17th April, H. M. battleship "Centurion" dragged her anchors, and fouled the ram of the battleship Glory. The "Centurion" was seriously damaged and will be docked at Hongkong.

Another Honkong telegram dated Hongkong April 20th gives the first intimation of the loss of the P. and O. s. s. Sobraon which it says was lost in the Formosa Channel on Wednesday morning April 24th during a fog. The passengers, crew, and mails were saved.

ANOTHER SPIRITUALIST WEDDING.

THE "Chronicle" tells a story showing that spiritualism as a religion is making distinct strides. Not only have the believers in "spirit world communications" a church, but they now perform marriage services and even funerals. Lately a couple of "true b-lievers" were married in an apartment not far from the Lyceum. After a preliminary visit to the registry office, the young people were solemnly united in the holy bonds of matrimony by a "priestess"—arrayed in white, and wreathed with lilies. A large and fashionable congregration was present, and, what is still more remarkable, the wedding was attended by "many illustrious spirits, who, however, were visible only to the "initiated." They included several distinguished members of the majority—Benjamin Franklin, Mary Stuart Marie Antoinette, Dr. Johnson, and Madame Blavatsky.

The Rangoon Cantonment Magistrate on Wednesday commenced the hearing of the criminal proceedings instituted by Inspector Lloyd, of the Detective Bureau, against Mr. Evans Williams Vanspall, a Superintendent in the Burmah Secretariat, and a Burman, named Nga Pe, who decribes himself as a carpenter, but who is known to the police as a tout. Three charges were framed against the first accused, namely, under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, cheating; Section 165, receiving money as a public servant; and Section 170, impersonating a public officer, the Chief Secretary to Government in this instance. The second accused Nga Pe, who is in police custody, stands charged with abetment of the above offences. The Public Prosecutor conducted the case for the Crown, and Mr. De Glanville defended Mr. Vanspall, who surrendered to his bail. Mr. Van Somaren has also been retained, and was present in court to watch the case for the defence. Two witnesses gave evidence that one of them had given Vanspall, whom, they identified in court, Rs. 20 in connection with a land suit which he had promised for this amount to decide in the witness's favour. The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED HIGH TREASON AT BURGHERSDORP.

STATEMENT BY ACCUSED.

THE preparatory examination in the case of the Rev. Jan Lion Cachet, charged with the crime of high treason, was resumed at Burghersdorp recently before Mr. John Coenrad Gie, Resident Magistrate.

Attorney C. A. Schweizer appeared for the accused.

The charge was read as follows: That upon or between December 10, 1899, and January 31, 1900, and at Wonderboom and Stromberg Junction, in the district of Albert Jan Lion Cachet did wrongfully and unlawfully counsel and incite British subjects to resist the troops of Her late Majesty the Queen, and thus committed the crime of high treason. Accused made the following statement: In the month of November, 1899, I was residing in Burghersdorp, when the invasion of the Colony by the Free State troops took place. Although my sympathies were with the Free State and Transvaal, I was strongly opposed to the invasion of this Colony, and I was always strongly opposed to the proclamation of portions of this Colony as Orange Free State territory and to the commandeering of our farmers under the pretext that they were Burghers of the Orange Free State.

When the command, under Swanepoel and Du Plooy approached Burghersdorp, I requested William Venter and Andries Heuning to ride out and urge them not to proclaim the district, and bring our people into trouble. I always regarded the struggle as a hopeless one for the Transvaal and Free State to become victorious in this war. I always hoped and thought that terms would be come to between the belligerent parties, by which the independence of the two States, under conditions, would be retained; and I knew that in such case our own people who might have been induced to join would be dealt with in a different and more serious manner than those of the Orange Free State and Transvaal; and I also felt that by involving our people, any eventual settlement between the Orange Free State and Transvaal on the one hand, and Great Britain on the other, would be rendered so much more complicated and difficult. This being my opinion, I was always hoping for a speedy peace. With regard to the evidence given in this case, I admit that I preached at Stormberg Junction to a mixed congregation of Boers on three occasions, viz: December 17, December 24, and January 14. I did not make notes of the sermon at the time, and am therefore unable to recollect precisely the lines of my discourses—except of that delivered on January 17, but I am positively sure that on no single occasion did I, in my sermons or prayers, encourage the Boers to fight bravely or encourage them to believe that they would win; nor in that strain.

LOOTING CONDEMNED.

With regard to the statement of Strydom about "obeying their officers," I remember on one occasion directing my discourse on the subject of looting. Considerable looting had, as a matter of fact, taken place by certain Burghers at Stormberg Junction, and it was in direct disobedience to their officers and mandates that it had taken place, and it appears that their officers were powerless to prevent it. I therefore took advantage of the occasion to refer in strong terms to the whole subject of looting, and it was in this connection that I told them to obey their officers. Before preaching on the aforementioned three occasions, I gave an address to the Burghers on December 11, the day after the fight at Stormberg. I had proceeded to the camp to hold the service on the 10th, but on account of the battle no service was held on that day, and I remained over that day and part of the next day to attend to the wounded. The theme of my address on the following day was that they, the Burghers, should be thankful to God for the preservation of their lives; and I positively deny that I uttered any words to encourage them to fight on, or to exult in the result of the battle. I did not hold the service on that occasion, but merely addressed them.

FEELING RUNNING HIGH.

As to the wapenschouw which it was contemplated to hold in October or November, 1899, I was opposed to it after affairs in the Transvaal had assumed a critical aspect. I knew that feeling in this district, both between Dutch and English, was running high in consequence of the Transvaal question. Troops had shortly before this been stationed in this district (at Stormberg Junction), and I feared that in the excitement of the day some of our farmers might forget themselves and do acts which might give rise to a row, and that it would be difficult to know where it would end in case troops were called in to quell any disturbance that might have arisen. I remember telling William Venter what I thought, and advised him to go and see the Magistrate before taking any further steps. I was told afterwards that the Magistrate was also against the holding of the wapenschouw under the circumstances. I also remember meeting Venter and some others interested in the wapenschouw on the morning marked near Steyn's Hotel about this time, and discussing with them the advisability or otherwise of holding it. I remember distinctly telling them that they should not go against the wishes of the Magistrate, who also considered it inadvisable, to hold it. I have no recollection of any conversation, apart, with Strydom with whom I am only casually acquainted, but I deny positively that I ever told him that the wapenschouw should be held in face of what was taking place across the border.

The accused was committed for trial.—"Diamond Fields Advertiser."

A SCOTTISH EL DORADO?

A LONDON GEOLOGIST'S VIEW.

THE *Leith Burghs Pilot* says:—In digging at the excavations in connexion with the new workat Leith Hospital, in King-street, the workmen, at a depth of about ten feet from the surface, when cutting through a sandy layer, struck what had all the appearance of a seam of quartz. Attracted by the glitter of the stuff, they paid it closer attention. One part picked up was almost entirely composed of the yellow substance, and when it was pressed against the palm of the hand, the richness of the mass became apparent. Others with more experience were shown the find, and the opinion was unanimous that what had been exposed to the light of day was genuine gold. Some pieces of the quartz as large as an average fist were exceedingly rich in the precious metal, while others again were but sparsely sprinkled. One bit, about the size of a pigeon's egg, which has been handed us, is very rich, and has been roughly computed to represent about 30oz. to the ton. When one remembers that one ounce of gold to the ton is considered worth working, the nature of the discovery at the hospital will be realised. The vein was followed for a length of three feet, when the digging operations had to cease by the exigencies of the plans. The quartz dipped downwards, but as yet no estimate of the length of the deposit can be formed.

Soon digging operations will be resumed at the same spot, with the object of forming a foundation for the new chimney, and then it will be possible to pick up the seam and follow it.

The discovery, the "Pilot" will be interested to learn, has caused no surprise among the officials of the Geological Survey in Jermyn street.

A representative of the "Westminster Gazette," who went to the office for information on the subject, found everybody perfectly calm. Gold-bearing quartz it appears, is found too often in this country, even in the most unexpected quarters, for the official mind to be ruffled by such announcements.

"It is quite probable," said a geologist, "that one or even several pieces of auriferous quartz have been found at Leith. But there is nothing extraordinary in that. A portion of the town is built on an old raised sea-beach, so what could be more possible than that such a superficial deposit should contain stray pieces of gold bearing quarz? They might have been carried thither by the Glacial Drift—gold is found in Sutherland and Cornwal still—or they may have been washed up from the sea bed. Their exact place of origin, however, it would be impossible to indicate.

"As the presence of the quartzis accidental, it is exceedingly improbable that much more of it will be found. A Scottish Klondyke has not been stumbled upon at any rate, that much is certain."

FRENCH PRIEST TORTURED.

"L'ECHO DE CHINE" states that Chapa and Lentsy in Tibet have been destroyed by brigands, who captured and tortured a French priest, M. Mussot. On the demand of M. Bons d'Anty, French Consul at Chungkink, the Viceroy of Szechuan has sent a force to endeavour to rescue M. Mussot. Mosymien has also been destroyed by the brigands, who are threatening Tachienlu. These reports of risings in Tibet must be watched very carefully in view of the large present of silver recently made by Russia to the Dalai Lama.

THE Famine Commission will, is ie understood, conclude their work by the 15th instant, and their report should be ready a few days later, as it is now in the press. Copies will be forwarded in the first instance to the Government of India, who will duly consider the conclusions arrived at and the recommendations made.

PURELY PERSONAL.

HERE, writes M. A. P., is the latest story about King Edward VII. Its authority is so good that I have little hesitation in believing it, while I do not think it has yet appeared in print. When the King paid his recent visit to Germany, he was particularly enthusiastic about "motoring." It was just about that time, I believe, that he gave the order for the automobile, which a well-known Paris maker has just built for him, and which is exciting so much interest among Parisian automobilists. Anyhow, he took the opportunity which the quiet German country and forest roads offered to indulge in the exhilarating pastime. One day he was driving with a gentleman through one of the forests near Wiesbaden, when the automobile ran out of water. Of necessity a stoppage occurred, and for want of a convenient water company the boiler was filled from a wayside spring. The King and his companion started again and all went well for awhile. Then for some unaccountable reason the car stopped again.

An inspection was made and the King's companion, who is an expert in such matters, went to work in technical exploring fashion. The King stood rendering assistance when he could. But everything seemed right; no bolts were loose, no nuts missing, and not a lever jammed. That's very funny your Majesty. The King agreed and pondered for a moment. Then he smiled. "I wonder," he suggested in tentative fashion "if that water we took in has anything to do with it. You know these German waters generally have some sort of mineral properties in them. The boiling may cause crystallisation and so choke the piston." The piston rod was immediately inspected and, sure enough, it was so crusted that for all driving purposes it might as well have been heavily coated with rust. Sand paper was used, some unadulterated water found; the journey was continued and completed without further stoppage. Evidently the King was not the intimate friend and informal pupil of Playfair in vain—although little has been given to the world of their association save the well-known fact that it was at Playfair's request that the then Prince of Wales scooped up boiling lead in the palm of his hand—a perfectly painless experiment when properly carried out.

An amusing incident occurred during the Easter holidays at Boulogne. The editor of a well-known London weekly—a gentleman who bears not only an ancient and honourable name but also a quite striking resemblance to King Edward—was enjoying his cigar in one of the principal cafes in the town, when he suddenly became aware that his presence was causing unwonted interest and no little commotion. Presently an old gentleman rose up and shouted "Vive le Roi de l'Angleterre," a sentiment which was heartily joined in by most of the people in the cafe. The conductor of the orchestra not to be behindhand immediately struck up, "God save the King," but this was too much for the journalist, who made a bolt for the door, and made good his escape!

Apropos of my recent references to the "King's Laird," the Gordons of Abergeldie have a distinguished record as soldiers. That late laird's grand-uncle, Sir Charles Gordon, was an officer in our Army, but he was mainly instrumental in aiding the Prussians to enter Amsterdam in 1787 and got the Prussian Order of Military Merit, which, in those days, carried a knighthood in this country. He afterwards fought gallantly in the West Indies, and became Governor of St. Lucia. Another Charles, the late laird's uncle, was a schoolfellow of Byron's at Harrow, and it was when on a visit to Abergeldie as a boy that Byron was inspired with his swinging verses on "dark Lochnagar.' Curiously enough, the grandson of this Charles is now one of the assistant masters at Harrow, Mr. H. O. D. Davidson of Tillychetly Aberdeenshire.

THE late laird had at one time no less than four brothers in the Army. One of them was killed during the siege of Lucknow; another is Colonel James Henry Gordon, D.S.O. A third brother is chaplain at Cannes. Several of the laird's nephews are in the Army, including Major Cosmo Huntly Gordon of the Buffs. The laird's uncle, Admiral Robert Gordon, whom he succeeded in 1809, had a most exciting time in our wars with France and was present at the attack on New Orleans. He afterwards became deputy Master of Trinity House. The late laird took a great interest in the history of his family, and I have before me a letter he wrote on some genealogical points on March 13th—six days before his death. Some of his younger friends used to call him "Clochnaben." He was an enthusiastic volunteer in his time, retiring as colonel of the second volunteer battalion of the Royal West Kent.

SIR HENRY served as a young subaltern in the Crimea, and could sometimes be got to talk of the terrible experiences in the trenches round Sebastopol. One of the best of his Crimean stories was the making of the Christmas pudding. This serious matter was entrusted to Sir Henry, as the youngest of his mess, and much advice was given him. The pudding was laboriously boiled in one of his stockings; but when the hour arrived it bounded about on the dish as hard as a stone. Whilst others were reduced to melancholy at the sight, young Wilmot rushed out of the hut with pudding in his hands, and, going dangerously near the Russian trenches, sent the pudding hopping and bounding in the enemy's direction. To his immense delight—so he used to say—the Christmas pudding was mistaken for a spent-cannon-ball, and there was a rush to cover! He used to add that that was his one effort as a cook.

Sir Henry was the fifth baronet. The first was Sir Edward, created in 1759. He was Physician-general to the Army and Physician-in-Ordinary to George II and George III. A younger branch of the Wilmots of Chaddesden also obtained a baronetcy about the same time. Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was created baronet in 1772. At the beginning of the nineteenth century both these baronets whose seats were close to Derby, bore the name of Robert which caused no little confusion in the country. One was said in life and habits the other the reverse, so they became distinguished as the 'good Sir Robert,' and the "bad Sir Robert,' Sir Henry used to say, was something of a libel on both. Sir Henry's grandfather drove four white horses, whilst the baronet of Osmaston usually drove a four-in-hand of black horses. On one occasion, when driving to the county town to attend a grand jury they changed teams, to the further confusion of the Derby quidnuncs, who were ever eager to distinguish them.

By the death of Sir Edward Watkin the railway world loses a man who, a few years since, could advance undeniable claim to be regarded as the monarch of all he "surveyed," He was the eldest son of a Manchester merchant, and in early life he occupied a position in his father's counting-house.

But the turning point in his career came when he was appointed Secretary to the Trent Valley Railway this being the beginning of a long series of appointments in connection with railway undertakings in this country. In course of time he became a director of the London and North-Western Railway, and the Great Eastern Railway, Director and Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and Chairman of the South Eastern Railway.

"About noon Mr. Houldsworth, father of the present member for Manchester, called for his cheque. As I was writing it I felt as if my whole body was in my head. I tried to write, when, with a face as white as paper, I fell forward on the desk. I never lost consciousness, but thought I was going to die. They took me in a carriage to the consulting room of the great Manchester surgeon, William Smith. In answer to his interrogating look I said, 'Up all night—over anxious—no food.' In a quarter of an hour, after giving me some brandy and soda-water, he sent me home, telling me to go to bed and not to rise until he saw me in the morning. I slept sound till eight, when I sent for my clerks. Soon Mr. Smith came in, and whispered to my wife: 'If he does not give in at once, he will have brain fever.' Suddenly I felt that I could do no more; my nerve was gone.' This breakdown lasted from 1846 to 1854.

Less than a year ago (writes a correspondent with a turn for amateur photography) I was fortunate enough to get a sitting from Sir John Stainer. During the operation he kept up a running fire of the genial and interesting chat which so endeared him to all he met. "Do you know' said he "I bear a remarkable likeness to Mr. Cecil Rhodes The other day, at my bank they all smiled when I came in. Of cours I told them it was very rude of them; so they showed me a magazine with Mr. Rhodes's portrait and mine by side for purposes of comparison. Really I felt like writing to Mr. Rhodes to ask if something couldn't be done! Now you're ready and I'll be quite still. During the preparations (in which a little pooket comb figured) the question of pose cropped up. Sir John leaned an elbow n the piano, and turned his eyes to the ceiling.

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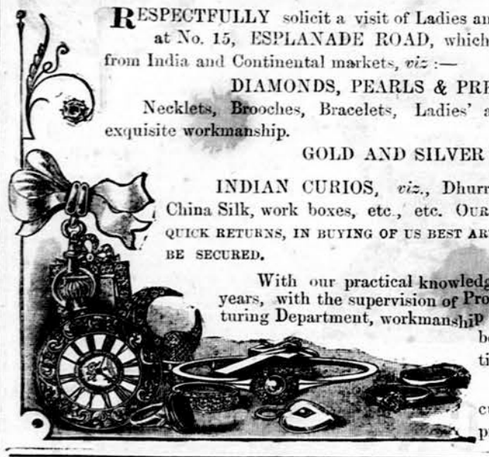
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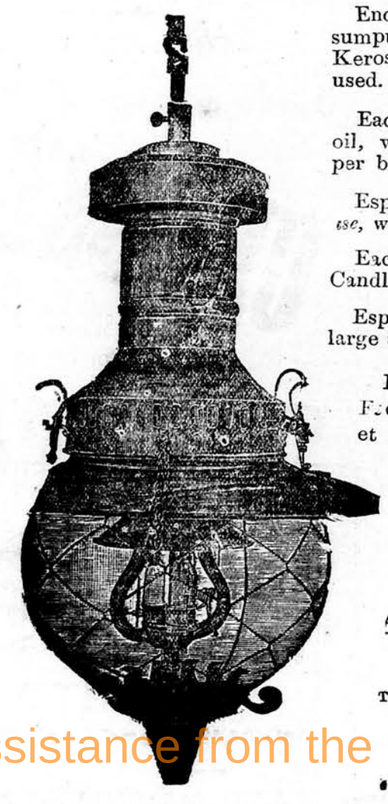
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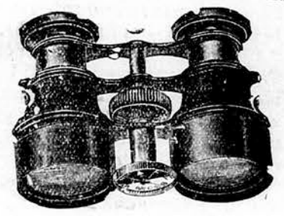
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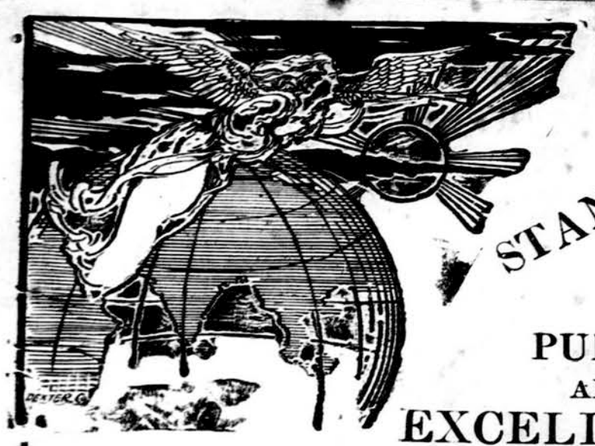

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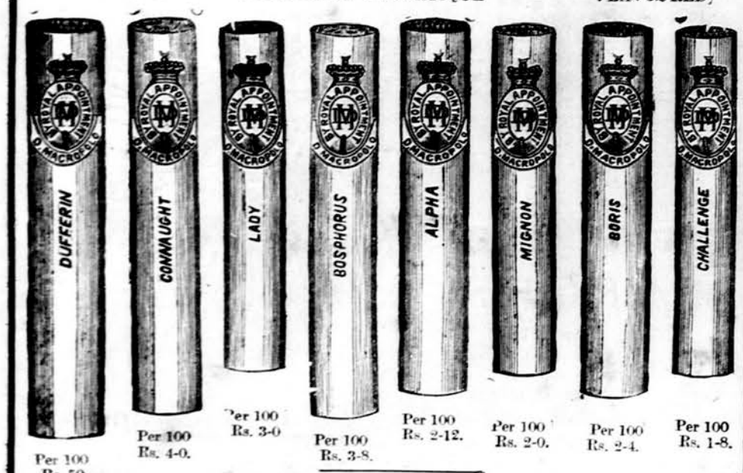

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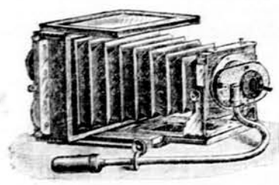

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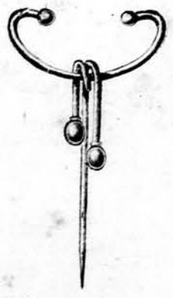

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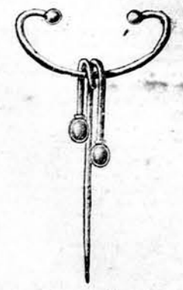

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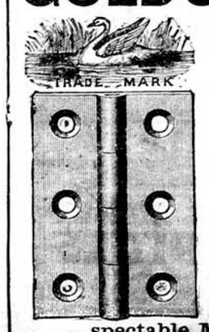

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